The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1363.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

Mr. Crofts has to notice that, with the exception of worthless shares (the crop of which is diminishing on the market), adventurers in mines will do well to continue to HOLD both dividend and progressive stocks, for the reason that the market has decidedly become more of a buying than a selling one, and perfectly safe investments may now be covered upon. Mr. Crofts will advise.

Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of any number of Wheal Hearle (call paid), North Buller, Great Retallack, Carn Camborne, North Downs, East Caradon, and St. Ives Consols, or will sell any shares of this enumeration, at an advance in price represented by a moderate commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE, net:—20 Long Rake, £12¼; 2 East Basset, £65; 100 East Martha (fully paid), £2 10s.; 400 Waterloo Life Assurance, 1s. 4d. per share.

*** Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear of purchasers, and also parties IN ARREAR OF CALLS, or sued by merchants, may learn their true legal position and be advised how to act, by applying to Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 12s. 6d.; 10 Alfred Consols, 18s.; 5 Billins: 20 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d.; 25 Crebor, 10s.; 50 Devon Union, 10s.; 50 Dale, 16s.; 10 East Caradon, £27¼; 10 East Treskerby, 26s.; 10 East Russell, £3½; 20 Great Wheal Martha, 33s.; 20 Gonamena, £1⅜; 20 Great Retallack, 25s.; 2 Herodsfoot, £35; 10 Hingston Down, £3¾; 20 Lady Bertha, 17s.; 10 Ludcott, £3; 20 Lady Eliza, 7s.; 10 Marke Valley, £10½; 100 Molland, 6d.; 10 North Hallenbeagle, 21s.; 10 North Downs, £5⅜; 75 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 5s.; 5 Old Tolgus; 5 Par Consols, 9½; 20 Penhale Moor, 25s.; 50 Ribden, 5s. 6d.; Rosewall Hill and Ransom; 20 South Condurrow, 12s.; 5 Trelawny, £16; 5 West Caradon, £39½; 2 West Rose Down, £15; 20 West Polmear, 17s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Edward, £2; 10 Wheal Grylls, £9½; 50 Unity, 18s. 6d.; Lower Taldrwa, 22s.; 5 Wheal Anne; 75 Great Caradon, 6s.; 2 Long Rake, £11⅛; and 100 Nant-y-Iago, 6s. 6d.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

MR. W. LELEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Drake Walls, 19s.	Hingston, £3 13s. 9d.	Okel Tor, 15s.
East Caradon, £27¼.	Lady Bertha, 16s.	Stray Park, £29⅛.
East Grenville, 39s. 6d.	Marke Valley, £10 8s 9d	200 So. Carn. Hooper, 16s 6d
100 East Russell, £3⅜.	No. Treskerby, £23⅝.	200 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 6d.
East Carn Brea, £3⅞.	North Downs, £5¼.	300 Wheal Edward, 40s.
Gawton, 2s. 6d.	50 North Basset, £6⅝.	100 Wheal Norris, 40s.
Great Fortune, £14⅝.	New East Russell, 8s.	100 Wheal Ludcott, £2⅜.

And is a BUYER of—

500 North Downs, £5 1s 3d	200 North Robert, 14s.	500 Sortridge, 9s. 6d.
200 Edward, 37s. 6d.	Wheal Grylls, £8½.	North Frances, £3.
Trelawny, £15¼.	Clijah and Went., 20s.	West Caradon, £36.

October 4, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY has REMOVED from Bank Chambers,
Lothbury, to No. 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1¼ per cent.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly, contains valuable information on the soundest dividend and progressive mines. Free for 6d., or 5s. per annum. Advice to capitalists by letter or personally.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—

20 Dale, 16s. 3d.	3 Long Rake, £12.	50 St. Day, 10s. 9d.
2 East Basset.	60 New Frances, 8s.	1 South Frances.
10 East Trefusis, 35s.	100 Molland, 6d.	1 Seton, £76⅛.
1 Grambler, £12¼.	1 Margaret, £42¼.	5 Trelawny.
10 Kitty (Leiant).	5 Penhaldarva, £2.	3 West Caradon.

An OFFER WANTED for 100 Prosper United.
The prices of those unmarked can be had upon application.
October 4, 1861.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL. FOR SALE:—

10 Bedford United, £5½.	1 North Roskear, £17.	100 United Mines (Tavis.), 25s.
10 Caradon Consols, £8½.	50 Great Retallack, 21s. 6d.	100 Wheal Emma, 37s. 9d.
50 Brookwood, £1.	20 Lady Bertha, 16s.	15 Wheal Grenville, £2½.
15 East Caradon, £27.	10 Marke Valley, £10⅜.	50 Sortridge, 11s.
15 East Carn Brea, £9¼.	50 Merilyn (call paid), 19s.	10 Wheal Ludcott, £2⅝.
10 East Russell, £3⅜.	20 North Downs, £5¼.	2 West Caradon, £38.
50 East Grenville, 39s.	10 North Basset, £6⅛.	20 Tolvadden, £2½.
3 Grambler, £12¾.	75 North Exmouth (offer wanted).	2 Stray Park, £28½.
20 Hinston Down, £3¾.		50 Unity, 17s. 6d.

East Caradon.—Latest Report: 60 east, £15 per fm.; 60 west, £15 per fm.; branch £40; 50 east, £60; rise in back of 60, £25. As a considerable alteration must take place in the price of these shares (now £27 per share) shortly after the general meeting, fixed for the 9th inst., George Rice should be at once consulted as to buying or selling.
Money advanced on mining shares at moderate rates of interest.
Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.
is in a position to DEAL SPECIALLY in RIBDEN and DALE SHARES. Reliable information.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at closest market prices, and has made a selection of Dividend paying and sound Progressive Stocks into which he can with confidence recommend investments at present depressed prices. The favourable turn in the market for metals, and the reduction in the Bank's rate of interest, would point to prices having seen their lowest for the present.

Mr. Batters is a BUYER of Long Rake, East Carn Brea, Cook's Kitchen, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Sortridge Consols, Great Wheal Martha, and Trelawny.—And is a SELLER of 50 Wheal Grenville, 40s.; 100 Wheal Unity, 18s.; 4 Stray Park, £29⅛; 1 Providence, £42; 100 East Wheal Grenville, 41s.; 25 Marke Valley, £10⅛; 5 Bryn [illegible] £34¼; 10 Long Rake, £13; 15 East Caradon, £27¼; 10 North Downs, £5⅜; 20 [illegible] Condurrow, £17⅜; 20 Drake Walls, 18s.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £30; 50 Dale, 16s. 9d.; 20 North Basset, £6⅝.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES of GREAT WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY, and is a BUYER at 32s., and a SELLER at 34s.

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

SHARP'S RAILWAY, BANKING, AND MINING CIRCULAR,
Gratis, and post free.

Contains RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, REPORTS of MINES, RAILWAYS, BANKS, &c., RECORD of MARKET PRICES, and is a SAFE GUIDE for INVESTORS.

SHARES FOR SALE:—

4 Old Tolgus.	30 Merilyn.	Silver Bank (£1 paid).
10 Worvas Downs.	50 Wheal Unity.	North Laxey.
E. Kongsberg (£5 paid).	50 Great Retallack.	North Wrey.
20 Charlotte, £1⅛.	30 East Fowey (30s. paid).	50 No. Minera (£1 paid).

ANY REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE ACCEPTED.
OFFICES,—32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE the following shares:—4 Silver Rake, £12½; 25 Treloweth, £3¾; 100 Great Wheal Martha; 50 Tees Side, 6s. 6d.; 2 South Frances, £116; 25 North Downs, £5¼; 35 Hingston Down, £3⅜; 30 Buller and Basset, 6s.; 50 Dale, 16s.; 20 Crelake, £2 18s. 6d.; 2 East Basset; 50 West Polmear, 13s.; 100 Great Moelwyn; 2 Providence, £40¼; 8 Stray Park, £29⅛; 50 East Grenville, 39s.; 100 Great Treved doe, 13s.; 50 Bottle Hill, 7s.; 50 Ribden, 6s.; 50 West South Caradon, 17s. 6d.; 50 Cefn Cilcen; 3 West Caradon, £39½; 10 Great Retallack; 20 North Buller; 50 North Minera, 26s.; 100 East Martha; 100 Wheal Arthur, 13s. 9d.; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 5s. 6d.; 50 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.; 30 North Basset; 10 Wheal Grylls; 4 West Bryn Gwiog, £35½; 10 Wheal Hearle; 2 South Caradon; 50 New Frances, 8s. 6d.; 50 Lady Eliza, 6s. 9d.; 45 Wheal Union; 50 Unity; 15 Pendeen, £5; 40 South Bryn Gwiog; 4 Billings, £15½; and 30 Great Crinnis, 22s. 3d.

Mr. Budge is a BUYER of Great Wheal Busy, 1 South Caradon, and 2 East Basset. Holders of mining shares difficult of sale may find purchasers through Mr. Budge.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Alfred Consols, 19s. 9d.	10 Hingston Down, £3⅜.	30 South Caradon Hooper, 16s. 9d.
5 Anglo-Mexican Mint.	1 Herodsfoot, £36.	1 South Caradon, £301½
10 Borrodale.	1 Herward Untd., £8 18 9	2 St. Ives Cons., £34¼.
5 Bryn Gwiog, £24¾.	10 Holmbush, £2	50 Sortridge Cons., 9s 9d.
2 Billins, £15¼.	2 Kitty (Leiant), £7 18s 6d	20 St. Day, 11s. 9d.
1 Brynford Hall, £19.	30 Kelly Bray, 18s. 9d.	1 S. Bryn Gwiog, £16⅞.
40 Buller and Basset, 8s 9d.	50 Lady Bertha, 16s. 9d.	20 So. Carn Brea, £3 8s 9d
5 Craddock Moor, £23⅛.	20 Linares, £6¾.	1 South Wheal Frances, £118⅛.
1 Carn Brea, £76½.	5 Long Rake, £12.	2 Silver Rake, £13.
5 Cobre, £37.	10 Ludcott, £2 15s.	20 Tincroft, £6 3s. 9d.
20 Cefn Cilcen, 11s. 9d.	30 Lady Eliza, 7s.	30 Silver Bank (20s. paid) 10s.
10 Camborne Vean.	10 Marke Valley, £10 2s 6d	5 Trelawny, £15⅝.
40 Carn Camborne, 25s.	100 Molland, 7d.	30 Tamar Con., £1 8s. 9d.
5 Caradon Consols.	2 Mary Ann, £12 10s.	10 Treloweth, £2¾.
1 Cargoll, £16.	30 North Minera.	10 Tolvadden, £2½.
5 Calvadnack, £8¼.	5 North Basset, £6⅛.	50 Utd. Mexican, £6⅜.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £30.	2 North Treskerby, £24.	40 Vale of Towy, 4s. 3d.
20 Cuddra, 35s.	5 North Downs, £4 19s 6d	2 W. R. Down, £14.
10 Crelake, £2 18s. 6d.	20 New Treleigh, £1⅜.	5 West Stray Park, £5¼.
2 Copper Hill, £117.	1 New Seton, £44.	2 West Sharp Tor.
50 Dale, 17s. 9d.	50 North Rhine, 7s.	10 Wheal Unity, 16s. 9d.
20 Deep Level, 11s. 6d.	30 Nant-y-Iago, 11s. 9d.	1 West Seton, £314.
30 Drake Walls, 17s. 9d.	10 North Crofty, £5¾.	5 West Basset, £17¾.
1 Devon Gt. Cons., £367⅛	10 New Frances, 8s. 3d.	50 Worthing, 11s. 3d.
5 Dyfngwm, £10.	1 No. Roskear, £16 18s 9d	3 Wen. Con., £15 7s. 6d.
10 East Russell, £3 7s. 6d.	10 North Buller, £3¾.	40 Wh. Grenv., 39s.
10 East Carn Brea, £9 7s 6d	20 North Hafod, 10s.	30 Wheal Harriett, 19s 9d (including call).
30 East Grenville, 39s. 6d.	10 No. Frances, £3 17s. 6d.	15 Wheal Crebor, 9s. 9d.
5 E. Caradon, £27 5s.	20 North Robert, 16s. 9d.	1 Wh. Margaret, £42½.
50 English and Australian Copper, £3 10s. 9d.	30 New Abraham.	10 Wh. Edward, £1 19s.
10 East Kongsberg (fully paid up £5), 39s. 6d.	50 No. British Australian, 18s. 9d.	5 Wheal Uny, £4.
2 East Basset, £63¾.	50 Nanteos and Penrhiw (an offer wanted).	30 West Polmear, 13s. 6d.
30 East Alfred, 33s. 9d.	30 South Buller and West Penstruthal.	30 West Tolcarne, 8s. 3d.
20 East Fowey, 5s.	3 Old Tolgus, £12½.	1 Wheal Seton, £77.
5 Great S. Tolgus, £4 1s 6d.	50 Port Phillip, 21s. 6d.	20 Wheal Moyle.
1 Grambler, £14 10s.	1 Providence, £40¾.	40 W. So. Caradon, 19s 6d
30 Great Alfred, 10s. 6d.	30 Prosper United.	2 West Caradon, £42.
50 Great Moelwyn (£1 15s. paid), 21s. 6d.	5 Pendeen, £5½.	5 Wheal Grylls, £8¼.
10 Gonamena, 39s. 6d.	2 Rosewarne Utd., £22¾.	10 Wheal Prosper.
50 Gt. Northern Copper, 30s.	20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 27s. 9d.	30 West Wendron, 11s 9d.
20 Great Crinnis, 24s.	10 St. John del Rey, £41¼.	5 Wheal Hearle.
40 Great Martha, 31s. 9d.	2 Stray Park, £29⅞.	50 Wheal Wrey, 2s. 9d.
2 Gt. Fortune, £14¾.	40 So. Condurrow, 9s (x cl.)	2 West Frances.
20 Great Retallack, 23s. 9d.		50 West Dev. Con., 2s. 6d

And an immediate OFFER WANTED for 50 Prosper United, 50 Devon Union, 20 Crane, 10 South Darren, 30 East Providence, 30 South Buller and West Penstruthal.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, October 4, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING, STOCK, AND SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., will feel much pleasure in advising those who may favour him with their confidence on the merits of the various mines usually dealt in, and also on any new concerns that are from time to time brought before the notice of the public, and has FOR SALE, at the following NETT PRICES:—

2 West Caradon, £40.	25 Sortridge Con., 10s. 6d.	5 Hingston Down, £3¾.
1 Copper Hill, £117½.	25 North Downs, £5¼.	5 North Basset, £6⅜.
1 Seton, £76⅛.	2 No. Treskerby, £24.	5 East Carn Brea, £9½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £29½.	5 Long Rake, £12¼.	5 Wheal Grylls, £8¼.
5 Wheal Hearle, £12.	25 Wheal Harriett, £1¼.	25 West Polmear, 15s.
2 North Roskear, £17.	25 East Grenville, £2 1s.	5 Ludcott, £2¾.
25 Carn Camborne, £1¼.	1 Stray Park, £29¾.	1 Grambler, £13½.
25 Wheal Grenville, £2.	20 East Russell, £3 10s.	1 Rosewarne, £22½.

BUYER of West Caradon, £38; North Downs, £5⅛; and Wheal Grylls, £8¼.
Oct. 4, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,
Offers FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash:—

100 Molland, 1s.	20 Ludcott, £2¾.	15 North Downs, £5⅛.
2 Stray Park, £29⅛.	10 Holmbush, 30s.	20 Arthur, 14s.
30 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.	5 East Caradon, £27.	30 Bertha, 16s.
1 East Basset, £66⅛ x d.	20 Rosewall Hill, 26s.	25 Unity, 18s.

Oct. 4, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E. AND M.E., SHAREBROKER, &c.,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has returned from a tour through the Cornish mines.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent.

JOHN RISLEY, SHAREBROKER,
32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

STOCK AND CO., LEAD AND SILVER SMELTERS,
PENCLAWDD, NEAR SWANSEA.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

MESSRS. C. TOOKEY, F.C.S., AND M. W. JOHNSON, F.C.S.,
ASSAYERS, ANALYSTS, AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS.
LABORATORIES, 44, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM,
MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR,
INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY,
BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

MINING IN IRELAND.—Mr. F. LISABE, C.E. and CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, of Dublin, is at present in London, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, until the 11th inst., and will be happy to attend to any appointment connected with mining in Ireland or elsewhere.

VALUABLE TIN MINE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN have SPENT a LARGE SUM of MONEY in OPENING an EXCELLENT TIN MINE in CORNWALL, and there is no doubt that it will soon give large profits. An INTEREST THEREIN, and also in TWO OTHER FIRST-RATE MINES in full working, certain soon to pay well, MAY BE OBTAINED by *bona fide* investors in *bona fide* mines on application to James Hollow, Mining Offices, Leiant, Hayle, Cornwall, and 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.—September 13, 1861.

MANAGER AND MINING ENGINEER.—WANTED, a thoroughly competent PERSON to TAKE CHARGE of the SURVEYING, OPENING, and CONDUCTING of EXTENSIVE COAL and IRON MINES in WALES.—Immediate applications, stating terms and age, to be addressed to Mr. Z. Slow, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
N.B.—Applications must be accompanied with reference of good and satisfactory standing.

COLLIERY MANAGEMENT, AT HOME OR ABROAD.—WANTED, by an energetic and (for many years) practical man, a SITUATION as above. He is in the prime of life, and any party requiring his services will find him of varied experience and trustworthy, either in the direction of the underground operations, or the counting-house and commercial duties. First-class testimonials.—Address, "T. M. J. O.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARYSHIP.—A FIRST-CLASS IRON SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED) in the North REQUIRE the SERVICES of an EFFICIENT GENTLEMAN in town as SECRETARY, who must be in a position to introduce one director of influence, in addition to five gentlemen of high commercial standing in the City already on the registered board, take an interest in the company himself to the extent of £250, and be able to induce the moderate additional capital required. A liberal arrangement for salary will be made with a gentleman fulfilling the foregoing requirements, and, if desired, introduction to other agencies may follow through the company's solicitor.—Address, "Ironworks," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, Esq., C.E., Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London.

ANTIMONIAL LEAD ORES.—The WEST OF ENGLAND MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED) are BUYERS of the ABOVE ORES.—Apply to Wm. G. Gard, Calstock, Cornwall.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(Seventy-seven miles open).

Annual income, as last published	£68,511
Surplus, after defraying working expenses, out of which the interest on the full mortgage or debenture debt (amounting to £13,604) was a first charge	40,755

The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the PLACING of a PORTION of their PERPETUAL FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK, secured on the property and income of the above undertaking, and taking priority over the whole share capital of the company, £853,512 (preference and ordinary).
Interest payable half-yearly from date of lodgment. Any even sum of £100 and upwards taken.
Applications to be made to the Chairman (William Malcomson, Esq., Portlaw), or to the undersigned. By order, THOMAS AINSWORTH, Sec.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus, September 23, 1861.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (being the twenty-ninth) has this day been DECLARED on the shares in this company, PAYABLE forthwith.
Dated October 3, 1861. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.
N.B.—Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 1, Winchester-buildings Old Broad-street, London, E.C., ten clear days, in order to be examined and marked.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND PAYMENT, at the rate of FORTY PER CENT., on the NEW LOAN raised under the resolutions of the special general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 25th day of January, 1854, will be PAYABLE at the company's office, No. 5, Finsbury-circus, on and after the 13th day of November next.
The interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, accruing to that date will also be paid.
The scrip issued by the association must be left at the office for examination two clear days before payment is made. By order of the directors,
London, October 2, 1861. W. M. BROWNE, Sec.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR CALLAO.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND do hereby give notice that, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and delivering at Callao—
FIVE HUNDRED TONS of SOUTH WALES COALS,
Fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam vessels.
The conditions of the contract, and a form of the tender, may be seen at the Admiralty. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.
Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Callao," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £400 for the due performance of the contract.
Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place,
October 3, 1861.

Queen's College, Galway.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION WILL BE HELD on FRIDAY, the 18th October.
In the Department of Civil Engineering the Council is empowered to award a Scholarship of the value of £20, and two Exhibitions of the value of £10 each to Students of the First Year; a Scholarship of the value of £20, and two Exhibitions of the value of £10 each, to Students of the Second Year; and two Exhibitions, one of £12, and one of £10, to Students of the Third Year.
Students have every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling in the Field.
The College is provided with a Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, and is furnished with an extensive Collection of Surveying Instruments and of Physical and Chemical Apparatus.
The Laboratory of the College affords ample opportunity for learning thoroughly the principles and practice of Chemical Analysis.
Excursions to the most interesting Geological locations in the district are conducted by the Professor.
Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.
By order of the President, WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.
September 21, 1861.

Original Correspondence.

COLLIERY WORKINGS IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sir,—Your "own Correspondent" in South Staffordshire stated in the last number of the *Mining Journal* that there was probably some mistake in reporting the Institute proceedings at Swansea; he is correct in his supposition, a slight error has crept in. In discussing Mr. Cossham's paper I referred to the Shut End proprietors as being the INTRODUCERS of long work in the thick coal. I furthermore remarked that for more than 20 years such process had been carried on there without any fatal accident ever being recorded. It became also necessary to the discussion to state that I had strongly recommended the adoption of the long wall system in the wonderful thick coal of Staffordshire, and that I had lectured on the subject in Dudley either in 1857 or 1858, and that, to the best of my knowledge, some of the great proprietors had subsequently taken the matter into their consideration, and had driven out their gate-roads for long work accordingly.

I avail of this opportunity (too long delayed) to offer my testimony to the able and practical manner in which the system has been for many years developed and carried out at Shut End by Mr. Colley; it is worthy of all praise and imitation.

With Mr. Cossham's statistics of death I have nothing to do; my own reports for some years past exhibit the exact amount of mortality in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. LIONEL BROUGH.

Oct. 1.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

Sir,—Not only does "England expect every man to do his duty," but, in connection with the subject of this letter, *Humanity*, the high and noble instinct of our nature, calls upon "every man to do his duty." Some time ago lives were lost at the Page Bank Pit, in the county of Durham, by the brattice separating the down-cast from the up-cast taking fire. The extent of fatal consequences in this case would have been much greater but for the fortunate circumstance that in the colliery stores at the time of the accident there happened to be several yards of brattice cloth. By letting down this material from the surface, a temporary separation between the shafts was effected, and a down-cast and up-cast current of air thereby established. Very recently a similar catastrophe to that of Page Bank befel the Dyke Head Pit, Hamilton, near Glasgow; but, unfortunately for the poor men and their wives and families, no brattice cloth was at hand in this case. As this material is exceedingly useful, and very cheap, for ventilating arrangements in the workings of coal mines, and as such is in general use in some of the largest and best-regulated collieries in the North of England, I should advise every manager of pits having the down-cast and up-cast shafts separated by a partition of wood, and a furnace at the bottom, to provide himself with a sufficient quantity of this brattice against such a contingency as we have instanced in the Dyke Head calamity. There is, I believe, a non-inflammable variety of this cloth, which is peculiarly adapted to such a case. I am sorry to see that the Mostyn Colliery is again the scene of deplorable loss of life. MARK FRYAR.

School of Mines, Glasgow, Sept. 30.

THE CRYSTALLINE ACTION THEORY v. THE IGNEOUS THEORY—THE GRANITE FORMATION.

Sir,—It is quite refreshing to peruse such a paper as that read by Mr. R. H. Scott, at the British Association, "On the Granite Rocks of Donegal;"* it is also equally pleasing to learn that Mr. Scott's valuable communication met with the approbation of the President of the Geological Section, who candidly admitted that the numerous scientific gentlemen who now maintained the semi-aqueous, crystalline, and chemical theory (not the mere "water," "Werner," or "the Neptune"), in opposition to the Plutonic, "would certainly compel the elder geologists, to a great extent, to modify some of their original conclusions as to granite." I would recommend lecturers on geology, and young students who are being trained for mining purposes at schools and lecture-rooms, to read Mr. Scott's paper, and to take a warning from the above declaration of an eminent geologist. Many of your able contributers have repeatedly stated that the igneous theory was doomed, and I think the sooner it is given up the better. No real practically man has ever entertained it for a moment.

Professor Harkness, who has been brought up at college, and therefore trained to propagate the fiery doctrine, is naturally reluctant to give way. He does not relish the idea of being compelled to unlearn and relearn again. He said "He could not accept the conclusion that granite was not an eruptive or an intrusive information." What has this to do with the question? Crystalline forces are strong enough to raise mountains; to force the semi-aqueous bases into joints, and not only to raise and disturb the pre-existing state of any given series of rocks, but also to modify or metamorphose the internal structure by means of the action of the water of crystallisation constantly working therein—crystallising, decomposing, and re-crystallising. Veins of carbonate of lime, quartz, felspar, &c., are all intrusive rocks, and necessarily formed subsequently to the masses in which they are enclosed. It is the natural consequence of masses of rocks, saturated as they are with primary liquids, in a constant state of chemical activity, combined with mechanical disturbances resulting from crystalline forces, to be always changing; they cannot remain quiescent excepting as isolated stones. Even the laminated structure of the granites, gneiss, and schists (which are seen in Scotland and Norway in vertical bands for scores of miles in continuous lines), is produced also by a semi-crystalline action, like the formation of the divisional planes seen in crystals, and not by the mechanical sedimentary deposition called stratification.

Hence this crystalline power is capable, first, of forming the aggregation of crystals called granite, then of altering the compound into a laminated rock called gneiss, again into schists by the final decomposition of the felspar, and thus give rise to various other metamorphosed formations, according to the character or composition of the base. Whereas the igneous theory is only capable at best of melting a pre-existing rock, and must have a dry place, and very different situation to that of our semi-aqueous earth to operate on, on the large scale, to make granite mountains. Again, it cannot produce the fine silky and harmoniously geometrical crystalline structure which we observe in the primary series of rocks, including the roofing slate bands, as seen in North Wales and other places.

It is to be hoped Professor Houghton and Mr. Scott will follow up this very interesting question in connection with various other geological observers now engaged in it, in England as well as on the Continent, and by their united labours render the science of geology more in accordance with common sense and our daily experience than it has hitherto been. The contributers of the *Mining Journal* have for many years exposed and have shown the fallacies and the glaring absurdities of the igneous theorists, and especially your correspondent, Mr. Hopkins, who has upheld and propagated the chemical theory for upwards of twenty years; they are, therefore, entitled to receive a full share of the credit due for introducing this new and more correct system of geolgogy.—*Sept.* 30. F. G. S.

ON MINERAL VEINS—THE IGNEOUS THEORY.

Sir,—I must defer my remarks on mineral veins and the asserted igneous action for a short time, until a new work is out, of which I have just received the notice. The title—"The Geological Structure of the Mining District of Alston Moor, and the Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead in Veins." From its contents I see it will give an opportunity for remarks on the numerous explanations of how, or when, the stratification of the earth and mineral veins were formed. Returning to the quotation in my letter of Sept. 21, it is stated—"Thus carbonate of lime in the middle of a solid mass may be gradually extracted, and replaced by iron pyrites." I ask, did any miner ever meet with such a case? Chemically and naturally no place can be shown where such an occurrence has taken place; one assertion is as good as another. We often meet with iron pyrites on the walls of veins, running through argillaceous stratified bands, limestone being on the opposite wall, with cavities of carbonate of lime, although the matrix is not altogether of the same mineral, but never replaced by iron pyrites in the way stated. I have been requested by a friend to state why I ask such a foolish question at the latter part of my letter in the Journal of the Sept. 21. I must refer him to the statement as above, from the report of the British Association meeting, at Manchester, where it was proved that "selection in the animal and vegetable was a fact;" but applied to minerals it was a fallacy, which the assertions without proof, and the arguments wanting facts, must demonstrate. Again, he finds fault with my using the word "Exhibition." I was questioning the action of a nondescript fire, of which we hear so much, both in lectures and discussions, and read in text-books of geology of its "throwing up molten granite and sinking whole stratifications," upheaving the superincumbent masses, making coal measures and melting the whin stratified rock into crystals. And it seemed to me, if anywhere, it was there it must be exhibiting its forces. From the account given of the sandstones and conglomerates, and also that natural philosophers now can show that by the diffusion of heat (the fire, of course) the globe must die, and sink into chaotic silence. They certainly must be very unnatural philosophers who, if this be true, make out by the delta at the Nile that it has taken 90 centuries to consolidate the earth's crust, which, after all, can in so short a time be destroyed by its own heat—What heat? I think miners will agree with Mr. Ennor when he says "there is no increase of temperature as you descend into the bowels of the earth." I also approve of that statement, and likewise that our stratification will not carry the heavy burden some of our geologists have laid upon it,—to which, with your permission, I will again call your attention. GEORGE ATTWOOD.

Great Salheld, Penrith, Oct. 2.

* See last number of the *Mining Journal*, p. 636.

THE IGNEOUS THEORY—GRANITE ROCKS OF DONEGAL.

Sir,—Mr. Robert H. Scott having alluded in his paper read before the British Association at Manchester to bands of mica slate and crystalline limestone traced for 18 miles through the granite range of the county of Donegal, and as I furnished him with that information, I think it may be acceptable to some of your readers to give a brief outline of these formations. As the whole question will be brought before the Geological Society in Dublin, in November, I shall only give a summary of the facts ascertained, and which fully bear out the chemical results arrived at by Prof. Haughton and Mr. Scott, and give a completely new complexion to the geological formation of that district, which may be truly styled Old Ireland, as showing its original structure without alteration for some 38 miles in length, and bearing about it no traces of drift or other disturbance, consists entirely of primitive rocks, with a covering of peat moss, and exposing in various places sections of rock 2000 feet perpendicular. I have crossed and re-crossed this range in every direction, and carefully examined its junction on both sides, and far from exhibiting any appearance of disturbance, we find on the flanks of the granite gneiss, quartz, mica slate, and crystalline limestone, interlaminated in alternate bands, containing all the characteristics of the adjoining rocks. The whole structure is perfectly vertical, running 10° north of east magnetic, the variation being over 27° west. We find similar bands on the west extremity, and also running through the centre for a distance of 38 miles, the sections made at different distances exhibiting a regularity that cannot be disputed, and the several bands showing a chemical constitution quite at variance with an igneous origin. The limestone bands producing every variety, from dark grey to perfect white, pink, &c., each band showing the same crystalline structure throughout. Those on the western flank abounding in garnets, idocrase, and salts of alumina; the granite with veins of quartz and felspar, containing also beryls, sphene, &c., and traversed near the centre by sienite, the junction of which with the other bands shows the same regularity of structure. This formation extends from the small town of Ardarah to Horn Head, the extreme western point, embracing a length of 38 miles, and a breadth of upwards of 30 miles of uninterrupted vertical stratum.

If any of your readers can point out any evidence of volcanic or igneous action through this district, I shall feel truly obliged for the information, and shall be happy to point out to anyone interested numerous places in which they can see in the same rock every variety of change from granite to mica slate, quartz, micaceous limestone, and purely crystalline limestone; also hornblende slate from sienite and porphery.

Dunfanaghy, Donegal, Oct. 1. ETHELSTANE H. BLAKE, M.E.
Mineral Exploring Company.

GOLD IN WALES.

Sir,—I cannot help remarking the extraordinary trouble, expense, and risk so many people take to seek for that which might be more quickly and profitably procured in the land of their birth; I allude to the search for precious metals, for although thousands of pounds are yearly expended to get to foreign countries for the sake of its golden treasures, yet had less than half the ready cash required for such transmigration been scientifically expended in Wales, equal, if not greater, profits would sooner accrue. As one proof of what is here asserted, I lately, for the first time, visited Wales, when, happening to meet with an old retired California gold digger, during our sporting rambles, we were both struck with the geological similarity of the scenery near Dolgelly, as being in every way conformable to the most auriferous areas in California and Australia, particularly a valley about a quarter of a mile due east of the Clogau gold mine. Were such a metalliferous spot to be seen in any other locality but Great Britain, I feel satisfied every acre would soon be turned inside-out for its internal wealth, especially after it was duly proved gold actually abounded in abundance in the vicinity; yet I did not observe any signs there that digging for the yellow nuggets had been attempted. Whether such apathy arises from the generality of people being induced to believe the precious metals can only be plentifully procured in out-of-the-way regions, or that the native habitants have no time, means, or spirit to delve for things hidden from view; or else the old adage, "Out of sight, out of mind," causes most persons to forget what is under their feet while seeking for apparent distant objects; or may be because the present race of speculators are afraid of meeting with the fate of most past gold-gathering companies, that had not the sense to discern the difference between disinterested scientific emanations and self-interested promoters, or between useless machinery and suitable paraphernalia to recover and consolidate those impalpable atoms Nature so abundantly distributes throughout certain areas to supply man's future wants, as his skill shall be able to convert to profitable purposes. Therefore, in proportion as the inhabitants shake off their apathy, and become spirited and enlightened to profitably seek for Nature's hidden gifts, then Wales will be to England what California is to America, or Victoria to Australia; as not only around Dolgelly may auriferous indications be observable to any practical gold prospector, but argentiferous galena may be actually seen cropping out in several veins around Nansfyneth and other parts. As for copper and lead, any practical geologist or mineralogist can easily point out a dozen spots where these metals may be profitably worked under scientific conduct. As a foreigner, I can only say that English folks have no need to roam over the distant and dreary climes of this earth for what they might more safely and comfortably procure within sight of their own cherished homes; at least, such is the opinion of a well-wisher to all mankind.—*Maentwrog, N.W., Oct.* 1 G. F. GOBLE.

AURIFEROUS STEEL.

Sir,—I note Mr. Mushet's letters in the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 21 and 28 respectively, by which it appears he imagined my patented process for improvement in the manufacture of iron and steel, as described in my specification, was a burlesque on his own and many other patents having for their object alloying iron and steel with small quantities of other metals; but he goes further, and erroneously stated the fact when he said "I thought his recommendation to put as little as possible of the precious metal into the steel was an excellent idea, and one which could not be too strictly adhered to." I have stated again and again that I recommend not less that ¼ oz. of gold to 1 ton of iron, although I have found that even ⅛ oz. to 1 ton has produced a marked effect. Mr. Mushet, in his letter of the 28th, admits that there may be something in it, considering the properties and divisibility of gold, from his experience. I am glad to find he is beginning to take a reasonable view of the subject. He also declines the compliment I paid him, coupled with Mr. Bessemer's name, when I stated these gentlemen had enlarged our knowledge of the manufacture of iron and steel. I beg to assure Mr. Mushet that it must be from his extreme modesty that he so greatly undervalues his labours, for I find that in one year he obtained several patents for improvements in the manufacture of steel; on each application he declared that he was "the first and true inventor," in accordance with the statute, and that his inventions were "new and useful" to the public. Now, if Mr. Mushet has in one year developed so many new discoveries in relation to the manufacture of iron and steel, I think it must be conclusive evidence that he has enlarged our knowledge on this subject. It may be remembered that the alloying of metals has hitherto received little attention, in comparison with the vast field that lies open to scientific enquiry in that direction. Mr. Faraday well remarked, "the discovery of a new and useful alloy is equivalent to the discovery of a new metal."

I am pleased to observe in Mr. Mushet's remarks in the Journal of Sept. 28th, that he is beginning to entertain more just sentiments in reference to my auriferous iron and steel. I feel sure that if he would inspect some specimens I have in London he would exclaim, as a gentleman did the the other day, "It is a reality." I may remark, on the divisibility and diffusibility of gold, that I know of no more apt or beautiful illustration of these properties of gold than the manufacture of gilt buttons. In Dr. Ure's Dictionary there is a description of button making, in which he informs us in the note that an ancient Parliament enacted a law that 5 grains of fine gold were allotted for covering 144 buttons, but that they might be tolerably gilt with half that quantity; in the last case the thickness of the gold would not exceed one two hundred and fourteen thousandth part of an inch. In this operation, whatever number of buttons were acted upon by the amalgam at any one time, not one of them obtained more gold than another, each one having its fair share, and no more, provided the metal discs forming the buttons were alike. Why should it be thought a thing incredible that gold should diffuse itself in like manner and like proportion uniformly throughout a ton of iron when in a liquid state, any more than that 2½ grains of gold should distribute itself over 144 buttons with such extreme uniformity?

I may mention in reference to my auriferous iron that a most remarkable feature is its density. I find in the books that pure iron is stated to be of the specific gravity of 7·78. In Fairbairn's work, on the History and Manufacture of Iron, I find a list of 223 trials on iron, the produce of 51 iron-works, some of the most eminent in the United Kingdom, the highest specific gravity in that list is under 7·4, and the lowest under 7. The average of some samples of my alloyed iron is 7·97; I believe the the highest specific gravity ever recorded; and I am happy to inform Mr. Mushet that the tenacity and ductibility of the alloy is equal to its gravity. It is my intention to grant licences to the manufacturers of iron and steel to use my patented process. I need hardly say that I shall be happy to treat with Mr. Mushet for a license. There is one company already at work, and any quantity of my auriferous iron may be obtained. I beg to assure Mr. Mushet that I did not feel annoyed at his jocular remarks.

London, Oct. 2. WM. LONGMAID.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—It is quite clear, from the exhausted state of at least one-third of all the old and deep mines in Cornwall, that a scarcity of the yellow sulphurets of copper ores must be the result in a very few years, unless important discoveries are made (a dearth of any very great and important discovery during the last three or four years—quite unexampled during the last thirty or forty years). The quality of the ores in the very deep mines seems fast in decay, and unless the standard should advance to at least 200 there appears but little chance of their ever paying the cost of production; but the soft yellow ores (sulphurets of Cornwall) must be had to mix with the rich carbonates from foreign countries—Chili and other places sending us their rich minerals in such abundance. The time has arrived when the attention of capitalists should be directed to the discovery of new mines, under prudent and judicious management, and a little of the abundance of capital now seeking employment there is no doubt would find good investment in this country. A CONSTANT READER.

Notting Hill, Oct. 2.

TIN MINING—SEPARATING MACHINES.

Sir,—There was, I think, some oversight in Mr. Higgs's letter of last week, as Borlase's patent buddle was never tried at Providence Mines, but at Wheal Margaret, where it was a complete failure, and thrown aside. Having seen both, allow me to make a few remarks thereon. Borlase's patent buddle is a large flat iron pan, with upright sides. It is about 7 ft. in diameter, with a 2½-ft. opening in the centre for the water to flow out through. This pan is on a perpendicular axle, around which the distributing arms revolve, and convey the water and stuff, which is brought into a centre pan from the centre to the circumference. It has a reciprocating motion, communicated to it by machinery (cranks, springs, &c.), which motion was intended to have the same effect as the motion communicated to a vanning shovel in assaying samples of tinstuff, and to result in throwing all the black tin out to the circumference of the buddle, the tails or waste to flow inwards with the water, and escape through the middle. The theory appeared good, but the practice was found a failure. In the first place it required a motive-power to move the buddle, and give the jerking side to side motion, which power ought to much increase as the pan filled with stuff, and the weight became heavier. The water-wheel erected at Wheal Margaret for the purpose worked it very well just to start with, but became afterwards, as it filled, unable to do so. They, therefore to give it a good trial, had an 8-horse power steam-engine from Harvey and Co., tried it properly, and with the result already referred to. The tin was not thrown out to the edge of the pan, but the whole mass was jumbled and shook altogether, and of the same quality throughout. The Providence agents had, before all this, constructed the model of a concave buddle, and were scheming for a plan to bring the water to flow into it properly all around the edge. They hit on a plan to bring the water to the centre into a small circular launder, thence to the circumference by launders into a great number of top-buddles (the whole making up the circumference), thence down into the buddle. This plan became known to Borlase, who claimed the distributors at once, as he said in his specification he had the option of making them revolving or stationary, and if the latter, the plan was much like his. Now, of course as the distributors from the centre to the circumference seemed best, and as they would, it appeared, have to pay for using them, whether revolving or not, an arrangement was made with Mr. Borlase, and the revolving distributors were adopted, with the best success. Providence first buddle is an excavation in the ground, bricked all around, and a hard floor 20 ft. in diameter in the top and 19 ft. in the bottom, with a 2-ft. opening in the middle for escape of the water and tailings, as utterly unlike Borlase's as anything can be. In its present form, however, Borlase's distributors are used, and anyone constructing a similar buddle must arrange about these with Mr. Borlase before using them; in fact, the distributors were invented, it appears, and patented by him, and the concave buddle itself was invented, and first adopted, by the Providence agents. J. H.

Lelant, Oct. 3.

PATENTS.

Sir,—I see that not only is there a difference of opinion as to the costs of a patent, but also that a new theory is now started by Sir W. Armstrong, as to the advisability of patents at all, and suggesting the principle of free trade in inventions. Sir W. Armstrong may not only be liberal and clever, but also a wealthy man, therefore it may be a matter of indifference if his ideas are secured, and not made public property. But I lay claim to be an inventor of the opposite kind to Sir William; and I, for one, say that if my ideas cannot benefit myself they shall not benefit (if I can help it) any one else. Now, my idea respecting patents is that they are too expensive by far; indeed, had such not been the case, long ere this I should have taken out many patents for machinery of different kinds. I say that a man's ideas in machinery should be secured to himself and family as inexpensively, and for the same time, as an author's. But, perhaps you may imagine it is the case that there is fair play in the matter; if so, judge for yourself. The author pays a few shillings and supplies a few copies of his work, and the same is his sole property for some twenty or more years; whilst, with regard to the patent, it costs the inventor some 50*l.* for the first three years, for the next four years it will cost him an additional 50*l.*, and for the next seven years 100*l.* more. I have said 50*l.* for the first three years; this varies according to the agent an inventor employs. Of this Government pockets 25*l.*, and agents for their trouble charge from 10*l.* to [illegible]. Of the 25*l.* pocketed by Government, there is a charge of 10*l.* for a bit of parchment, called the "warrant and great seal." This parchment directs the inventor what he is to pay at the end of three and seven years, &c. Attached to this parchment is a piece of string, which suspends the seal (the latter being about the circumference of a Dutch cheese, and 1 inch thick). This piece of parchment is of no earthly use, seeing it often happens that the owner of the patent never sees it, being left with the patent agent. Before the expiration of three years the latter must be produced at the Patent Office, should the inventor desire to continue his patent, with the seal *unbroken*; but if the seal should be injured, the inventor must have a new one, at the cost of 10*l.* more (I have been given to understand that the seal is generally broken). I speak from experience, my agent charged me 15*l.* for the warrant and great seal; that 15*l.*, I contend, is for a thing of no earthly use whatever to any one save to Government, their officials, and to the patent agents. Of my first and only, as yet, patent taken out I sent a working model of my invention; but my agent told me that models are not received, and drawings only are allowed. How different to America, for there, where it is practicable, a model is always required. I have now lying dormant the following inventions:—A more Inexpensive, Lighter, and Smaller Steam-Engine than those at present in use; a New Way of Obtaining Rotary Motion from Reciprocal; an Improvement in Swell-boxes and Composition Pedals, &c., for Organs; Improvements in Pumping and Rotary Engines for Mines; a good *Mechanical Means* for Separating Ores of all kind from the various substances they are mixed with; a Machine for Raising and Lowering Men in Mines; Different Methods of Propelling Steam-ships; also a fine Means of Defending Coasts, Harbours, Breakwaters, &c., from an enemy, &c.; none of which will ever be known (unless re-discovered by some other person) if Sir William Armstrong's ideas of patents are carried out.—*Penzance, Oct.* 1. HENRY VINER.

WHEAL SIDNEY.

Sir,—The letter, signed "A Shareholder," in last week's Journal, reflects somewhat on Capt. Edwards, the agent, and the management. In justice to him and the sub-agent, Capt. Farley, I beg to state that there has not been any error in the dialling, the general direction of the lode above the bottom or 46 fm. level having been long since correctly ascertained. Before the 60 cross-cut was driven from the new engine-shaft, it was supposed that the lode would preserve the same inclination below the 46 also; and on this hypothesis it ought to have been intersected within three weeks of the last general meeting, as stated by Capt. Edwards. At the last committee meeting, after carefully examining the reports of the agent and sub-agent, together with the plans, the committee felt satisfied that the lode below the 46 dips more perpendicularly than above that level in that part of the mine. This inference is strengthened by the fact that in the western part of the mine the lode between the 36 and 46 has changed its dip and become more perpendicular, to the extent of 20° or more. Adventurers must not expect too much from mine agents; they are only men, and cannot see through 20 fathoms of

compact killas; the most they can do is to represent truly the probabilities with regard to the position of lodes, &c. I trust the patience of shareholders will not be tried much longer. As for stopping the mine and selling the materials, as suggested by "A Shareholder," it is simply absurd; for having a course of more than 70 fms. of good tin ground open in the 46, worth, according to the sales of tin stoped from the back, about an average of 30*l.* per fathom, the worst that can happen appears to be that we may have to continue the 60 cross-cut to the perpendicular of the 46; and if the lode should not then be intersected to put up a rise, and so drain the old mine, and then follow the course of tin which we have westward of the flookan seen above, and to the eastward of which the cross-cut is now being driven.—*Plymouth, Sept.* 30. THE PURSER.

THE NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINES.

SIR,—In the most friendly spirit, and with a view of promoting a better understanding of the subject, I cheerfully reply to your correspondent, "C. T.," in explanation of my view of the bearing measures of the clay-slates of Cardiganshire. I will explain what appears to be obscure to your learned correspondent; first in my own phraseology, and recur to the more erudite works of Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Smyth afterwards. What I mean by the grain of the slate, or length line of lamination, is this, that I consider the great slate formation of Cardiganshire is, to a certain extent, like a book full of leaves. If you put one end of the book, while it is held vertically, towards the point of the magnetic compass south 35° west, and the other towards north 35° east, you would have a representation on a small scale of the line of the leaves or lamination of the great clay-slate book of that district. Now, after all the learned talk of strike and horizontal sections, I think that Mr. Ramsay or Mr. Smyth cannot show one line or range of mines upon this bearing. I suspect Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Smyth will be little proud of "C. T.'s" explanation of their views, for they really understood the question at issue, and wrote reconditely upon it. Your correspondent further says that I represent this grain or lamination as the boundary of the range of electricity, or the variation of the needle towards the east, in a by-gone era of geological history; and adds, on his own account,—"However stupid or slow of comprehension I may appear, I must confess my inability to understand this sentence." Well, then, we will try to make it comprehensible. Your correspondent is, no doubt, aware of the variation of the magnetic needle, that it has in the olden time stood to the east of true north, and that it has varied so far to the westward that it now stands 23° to the west of true north in Cardiganshire; in other parts of the world it has a different direction.

If your correspondent, "C. T.," were to examine the rocks of Cardiganshire, he would find them slightly cloven or laminated on the range of the new or modern lines of electricity which prevail at present. These divisions in the rock are from 12 in. to 18 in. and 2 ft. apart, and might not be noticed by a hasty observer. But if "C. T." were to take such a practical geologist as Mr. Evan Hopkins with him, I have no doubt he would be able to point them out; and insignificant as these lines or joints may appear to the uninitiated, I believe they have played no small part in depositing the great masses of ore of the lead formations of Cardiganshire. But there was a time, as I have stated, when the needle did not point in the line of these divisions of the rock, but when it pointed in a more easterly direction; and this it did, if my reading of the rocks be true, for hundreds of ages, during which time the general body of slates were divided into vertical planes, running in the direction indicated, north 35° east magnetic, or north 12° east true. And this is what I meant by the easternmost range of the electric current. It has fixed its indelible mark upon the tablet of the country, and I can find no traces of electricity ranging further eastward. How long this mighty agent worked in dividing into the thinnest planes a rock of 20,000 feet in thickness, I leave others to judge; but this is what I alluded to as the work of electricity in a by-gone era of geological history.

And now with reference to my own pink zones denoting the channels of metalliferous slates or bearing rock of the country, your correspondent need not fear that he will make me contradict myself. I am too well acquainted with my subject; I have studied it too long in the dark recesses of the rocks themselves to be confounded by any parrot-like phrases, that tinkle on the ear but leave no definite impression upon the mind. I should treat your correspondent with greater consideration if he stood avowed, but he, I fear, resembles a parrot in two particulars; first, he deals in hard words, of which he does not know the meaning; and, in the second resemblance, his home, as theirs, is hidden in the bush. But, nevertheless, I will answer him, as far as I can, as if he were the best geologist of modern times. I am, in the first place, not answerable for anything put forth by Prof. Ramsay or Mr. Smyth, and I have admitted nothing as to the "strike" of the rocks. How about the strike of a piece of granite? What is an horizontal section? Is it the section of a circle surrounding you, extending as far as you can see, and showing the depressions and elevations upon it? I have heard of longitudinal, transverse, vertical, and oblique sections, but I know of nothing of the horizontal section, except it be represented by a panorama. And then, again, as to the slate argillaceous rock, the coarse gritstone, and the conglomerates. If any person will take a ramble to the sea-shore, with careful observation he may see the slimy blue sand of which the fine slate is formed; the granitic or yellow sand for the grit or arenaceous slates; and the pebbles for the conglomerates. How these have been formed into rock in the course of ages it would take too long to attempt to illustrate in this short letter. That they have been so in ages past all the embedded shells bear testimony; but that the productiveness of the mineral veins traversing them is intimately related to these changes (I suppose your correspondent means the different positions of these rocks) is a statement of his own that requires to be demonstrated.

Mr. Smyth's six natural divisions of the mineral-bearing rocks, I think he will smile to see set up and insisted upon by his Carmarthenshire representative as running north-east and south-west through the mining district of Cardiganshire; for, except along the line of either of the lead lodes bearing slightly to the north of east, I think it will be a puzzling job to find any corresponding mines; and I think it will be hard to get him to father the erratic reflections of your technical correspondent as for my own pink belts or zones. We will pursue the North Hafod one northwards, in which, *en passant*, I would advise "C. T." to take a goodly number of theories, and study its geology on the spot. Carmarthen is an out-of-the-way place in which to study the lead veins of Cardiganshire; and I will tell him frankly and sincerely that I never saw more beautiful gossan than is exhibited on the outcrop of the Frongoch lode in this North Hafod grant. I hope I am not "throwing pearls," &c. But, to be very serious with my shadowy antagonist, by extending the pink belt in which the North Hafod is situate northwards the first mine it takes is the rich and large lead vein of Penrhiw, of the Nantcos Mines; the next the rich mines of Ciara and Llewernog; the next the beautiful lead lodes of Camdwr-fawr and Camdwr-fach; the next the great lead mine called the Welsh Potosi, the lode of which is 100 feet wide, and has been celebrated by miners, poets, and historians time out of memory. It then passes into Merionethshire, and then into the great gold mine, Clogau, from which, according to Mr. Readwin's paper, read before the congress of *savans* this year assembled, he and his fortunate co-partners took during the last few months 5000*l.* worth of gold for about 300*l.* Now, Sir, if my lines are not the right ones, as they disclose the sites of mines in abundance of lead, silver, and gold, I shall be glad to be told whose are.—*Oct.* 3. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

DING DONG MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

We have received the following special report of Ding Dong Mine, made by Capt. John Nancarrow, per favour of Mr. Letcan:—

Sept. 27.—This ancient and well-known tin mine is situated in the parish of Gulval and Madron, four miles north of Penzance. The sett, which is a mile and a half long, and above half that in width, is entirely in granite, and is traversed by a great number of lodes; of these several may be included within a range of 25° of east and west, and may, therefore, be called east and west lodes, and several others may by the same rule be denominated north and south lodes; while there are others inclining more to the north or south, or east or west, running almost all directions, forming many junctions and intersections, and these again are intersected by the slides and cross-courses too many to be enumerated. These lodes, though some of them are not large, are all more or less productive, and some most so when taking a most unusual direction, as if in defiance of opinions formed from careful observations by eminent miners, as to the bearing or non-bearing direction of the lodes. They often make best about the intersections where deposits of rich tin are found, and the value of the tinstuff generally is far above the average of the county, and of almost any other mine in it. On these lodes this mine has been wrought from a very remote period, and for the last 100 years without intermission, during which time it has given large profits to the adventurers, and not long since it gave within two years a profit of 12,000*l.* The ground has been worked almost throughout the length and breadth of the sett, and in its deepest part towards the east, 115 fms. below the adit, which is about 15 fms. deep, but the water has not for many years been kept below the 70 (where it now is), and the workings below that level are said not to be very extensive. The machinery, erected near the middle of the sett, consists of a 40-in. pumping-engine, a 24-in. stamps-engine, and a 17-in. whim-engine, ample for working the mine. The present operations have reference to five lodes.—Standard Lode: On this, the only part being worked is at Croft Reeth, north of the engine, where there are stopes below the 80 which give a little profit. The new Malkin lode, situated south of the engine-shaft, is seen in the 40 and the 50 westward, where it paid very well, so far as opened, and is a strong promising lode. There are cross-cuts being driven towards this in the 45 and the 60, and is expected to be reached in the 60 in a month, and in the 45 in three months. The opening of the lodes at these points may be looked forward to with considerable interest. Rowe's lode is situated near the Qualk shaft, or 150 fms. east of engine. From the bottom of the shaft the 60 is extended on the lode in a north-east direction 65 fms. to Gilbert's lode, which it meets at right angles; here a rise is put up on the junction 8 fms., and an end driving south-west on the lode, which is not for the present rich. There is a rise 30 fms. south-west of this, also up 8 fms., where good bunches of tin have been met with, and it now yields some rich stuff.—Gilbert's Lode: The 60 is driven on this lode 21 fathoms north-west, and 15 fms. south-east of Rowe's lode; in the north end it is 1 foot wide, composed of capel and tin, but not to value; in the south end not quite so large. The winze below the level near Rowe's is down 9 feet, the lode is improved, worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm., and looks very promising. Ellis's lode, bearing 30° east of north, crosses Gilbert's a little north of Rowe's, with which latter it will probably join southward. All the ground opened on this lode is 18 fms. in length, and not extensively stoped, yet 40 tons of tin have been raised here; although the ground is hard, the backs are working at an average tribute of 4*s.* in 1*l.*, and the bottom is worth 25*l.* per fm., at the present price of tin. The lode is very rich in the north end, in the lower part especially, quite equal to the bottom behind it. This is an important discovery, the lode being whole above and below, and the tin making strongly towards the north, may indicate the near approach to another lode, and if so, a further improvement may be expected. This mine appears to be a permanent one, containing as it does a vast amount of unwrought ground, and its advantages are many. The water is easy, the cost of the machinery is light, the ground requires but little timber, the tin is of excellent quality, the tinstuff is raised rich, therefore it can be dressed cheaply; the number of lodes, and the intersections of those lodes, together with the richness of the deposits, offer unusual chances of success, and are likely to well reward the persevering adventurers. The cost may be taken at 600*l.* per month, and the returns of tin for this quarter are estimated at 33 to 34 tons.

SALE OF MINE SHARES.—Mr. Marsh, at his periodical sale on Thursday, at the Auction Mart, submitted for disposal 100 shares in the North Basset Copper and Tin Mine, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made by the Master of the Rolls, in a certain cause, entitled Calverley *v.* De la Touche. After some competition the first lot (25 shares) was sold for 7*l.* per share, the remaining lots being knocked down at 6*l.* 15*s.* per share.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Sept. 28, 63*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; number of passengers, 15,316.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Many complaints arise in women from neglect or inattention during youth. This is the fitting time to reduce all functional disturbances to order; once set right, no further irregularities will occur. Holloway's ointment, well rubbed over the whole length of the spine twice a day, corrects all derangements, both of nerves and circulation. It may be used with the most perfect confidence. In all the ailments dependent on excessive nervous sensibility it is a specific such as no discovery has hitherto presented. Holloway's ointment, aided by the internal use of his pills, is a healing balm in cases of ill health arising from over susceptible nerves, so frequently afflicting our wives and daughters.

THE MUTUAL RELATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL AND MINING PROGRESS.

As journalists of progress in all matters affecting the mining world, immediately or remotely, we have occasionally to travel a little out of the beaten track of mining adventure, and investigate matters of much interest to those of our readers who regard the general progress of other departments of great national industries as subjects coming fairly within our scope. Until within these last few years all improvements in the machinery and manufactures connected with agriculture have been of very slow development, and when brought forward in the public journals were left to the exclusive consideration of the lords of the soil and a few of their independent and intelligent farmers, who indeed proved to be very slow in the adoption of even self-evident and vastly advantageous improvements. Several earnest thinkers and men of science pressed in the most persevering manner, year after year, on the attention of the advocates of political economy and scientific journalists the several valuable mechanical and chemical discoveries which had been demonstrated to offer most valuable aids to the practical agriculturalist. After much writing and lecturing, a few bold and independent cultivators of the soil, whose intelligent and public spirit was proof against the strong prejudices of the old teachers of practical farming, who could see nothing from a scientific point of view, and were too vain to acknowledge their ignorance—these bold innovators, at the risk of being made the laughing-stock of their neighbours, as fanciful dreamers and experimenters, at last put to shame the men of the old school, by the practical demonstration of the superior value of the new chemical and mechanical processes over the old routine practices which the farmer always previously followed in tilling the soil, feeding cattle for the butcher, and of producing butter and cheese. It was soon discovered by the lords of the soil that the scientific agriculturalist was getting a far larger return out of his labour and capital than the pre-eminent "practical farmer" had so long been content with; in fact, the scientific farmer became a firm and not to be despised competitor for land with the practical man of the old school, and hence the price of land rose very considerably, to the no small satisfaction of the great landed proprietors, who have since began to regard science with very flattering attentions. Hence we have effected in the course of a few years by the aid of the press a revolution of opinion as to the value of scientific discoveries and their application to practical husbandry. Indeed, the science of agriculture has now a fixed basis to proceed on, and its application has become one of those pursuits which takes rank with our other great commercial pursuits and industries. The profitable results which have been obtained by the adoption of scientific methods in agricultural pursuits have, indeed, in some instances been most marvellous, and we now find men of the highest intelligence and social cultivation devoting themselves to it as an enobling pursuit; indeed, what else but approbation can be bestowed on a pursuit which is but the practical application of science to the development of those hidden riches which lie in abundance on the surface of the earth, and which when produced bring happiness to our fellow-mortals and wealth to the nation?

Our mining population is deeply interested in the improvements for the supply of home-produced food, for, on its abundance largely depends the plentifulness of capital to carry on our mining operations, as has often been demonstrated in these columns. Hence arise the mutual dependence of agricultural and mining progress, and the necessity of our occasionally turning to the records of agriculture to see how matters progress in that department. We had recently to notice the fact that a very great deal of the present improvement in our mining prospects have been brought about by the excellent harvest which Providence this year has blessed the land with; and we have now to make our acknowledgments to the great part which agricultural science has contributed in this auspicious event. While thus giving credit to agriculture, we must take the opportunity of claiming for mining its share in aiding the husbandman in supplying those materials from which he manufactures the most valuable manures for stimulating the productive powers of the land. Thus we find that the depths of the earth have been made to yield large supplies of coprolites, found in Essex and Suffolk, amounting to something over 30,000 tons per annum, and from which are obtained the phosphate of lime, &c.

Our agriculturalists, however, are not content with the prolific yield of the substratum of the earth for the supply of its phosphates, &c., but they hold out the most handsome rewards to the adventurer in foreign climes for a full supply of these and other sorts of stimulants required by our various kinds of fruitful soils. Thus we receive hundreds of thousands of tons of guano and nitrate of soda, collected in the islands and ports of the far Pacific Ocean; while of the bones of animals we collect from various foreign sources upwards of 100,000 tons annually, and a like amount of foreign manufactured oil-cake, principally for the purpose of producing manure for our food-yielding soils, to stimulate them to give forth its fruit in abundance. This importation of substances for the manufacture of manure is one of the most important operations of our shipping trade, and has given rise to a large increase of general trading operations of the country. Another trade of a very important nature has also arisen out of these importations, to which we must refer.

To convert these bones, and other materials, and to combine them into such convenient and economical forms as to fit them to the purposes of the scientific agriculturalist is the special business of a new and important class of manufacturers, properly called agricultural chemists and manure manufacturers. The extensive, and ever-increasing, demand which has thus arisen for the supply of the different chemical manures has given birth to several projects, to be worked on the joint-stock principle. We find in our columns this week the prospectus of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, which has been incorporated under the Act which limits the liability of the shareholders to the amount of shares taken. The company proposes to carry on the manufacture of the most approved and established manure, oil cake, and cattle foods, on a scale that shall render its operations largely profitable, by the great economy of its means of production in quantities, and its power of commanding the very best quality in the materials required for their manufacture. The proposed arrangements for manufacture by steam-power and scientific methods will afford such great and numerous advantages in the production of these several articles that the company assert they will be able to offer them at prices that will be certain to command a sale that must surpass any of the present manufacturers who have made these articles already highly popular, and by which they will become one of the staple manufactures of the country, and thus the new company may be said to have ensured its financial success by the fact of its being able of taking the lead in an already prosperous and constantly increasing trade, established on the great basis of our ever-extending agricultural progress.

The company, according to its prospectus, also manufacture a scientifically compounded cake for fattening cattle, and also a compound food or condiment for general feeding purposes. These latter articles are specially compounded after a receipt protected by Royal Letters Patent, while their efficiency has been fully tested by three years' use by some of the leading farmers and graziers of the United Kingdom, as is testified to by the very numerous testimonials which the inventor and patentee have been favoured with. We should mention that this latter part of the business has been purchased from the well-known and enterprising firm of Messrs. T. Retigan and Co., of Strangeways, Manchester, who henceforth will be the managing directors of the new company's manufactures and operations, whose head office is at 40, Mark-lane, London, and where every information will be afforded to parties taking an interest in the project.

The Climate of England: its Meteorological Character Explained. The Changes of Future Years Revealed, &c. With Appendix: *England's Position, and England's only Hope.* By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

This handsome quarto volume is from the pen of Mr. George Shepherd, C.E. There is, perhaps, no subject of scientific enquiry of more practical importance to us as a nation than that of Meteorology, yet there is no branch of science which has made so little progress. It is a subject which has baffled the philosophy of all ages. Hitherto all writers on this subject have confined their sphere of observations to lunar influences, solar spots, planetary conjunctions, and similar phenomena, but have always managed to leave the subject where they found it; while Moore, Whistlecraft, and other almanac makers, have framed their almanacs upon the rule of thumb, without the least data to work from. The present volume is altogether the most singular production ever presented to the public in reference to the character of our climate. Mr. Shepherd leaves the old beaten path of changes in the moon's solar spots, and similar phenomena, and dives further into space; he has examined the revolutions of the planets and their influences on the meteorology of our climate; and the elaborate tables he has given in this work go far to show it is to the planetary and the cometary bodies we must look if we are to arrive at a solution of the great meteorological problem. Our author first examines the position of England when we experience a wet year, and also the beneficial effects these wet periods produce on our system generally. He next discusses the various theories of lunar periods, changes, solar spots, and other phenomena, advanced from time to time as the causes of the singular meteorological changes our climate is subject to. After adducing his facts, he states—"From these phenomena the only conclusion we can come to is, that the same law which controls the meteorology of our earth controls the action of the sun itself on our planet." Mr. Shepherd advances a theory entirely new, as to the source from which the sun derives its perpetual supply of light. His theory is that the sun derives that supply from the planetary bodies which revolve round her in their respective orbits. For his data in support of his theory he refers to Nature's operations in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. To this subject we invite the attention of our correspondent, Mr. E. Hopkins. We are sorry our space will not admit our going more fully into the interesting portion of this work. With reference to the great problem which has defied the philosophy of all ages, he states—"I now humbly, yet boldly, proclaim the planet Jupiter, not excepting Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, or the smaller planets, and those great wanderers the comets, as they revolve on their respective orbits round the sun, control both directly and indirectly the meterology of our climate. I think it is so conclusive that there remains not a shadow of a doubt of the great fact." "The planet Jupiter (he says) completes his revolution round the sun in a period of 4332 days, or 11 years 317 days of our time; but if we divide the 4332 days of this period by 12, it gives exactly 12 Jovian years, of 361 days each, which time corresponds with 12 revolutions of our earth round the sun." Mr. Shepherd has arranged his meteorological tables from I. to XII. successively; and in this order we see a continual recurrence of the wet and cold years, which produce bad harvests and commercial distress; or, in other words, out of a cycle of 12 years, the period of Jupiter, we have four wet cold years against eight fine years, which bring us fine seasons, with bountiful harvests. The elaborate tables compiled by Mr. Shepherd show the meteorological history of our climate for a period of upwards of two centuries, and throughout this period we find the same meteorological order, with occasional cometic perturbations. Mr. Shepherd next examines the cometary influence on our climate, and traces the perturbation in each cycle to these bodies. The severe winters and severe droughts he traces to these erratic bodies. The cometary influence is examined in each cycle of the history of our climate; while the absence of these cometary visits, according to our author, is attended with serious results. He says—"In 1831 no comet is discovered; that year brings that disease we only remember with a shudder—the *cholera*, which carried so many thousands of our fellow-creatures into a premature grave. From 1773 to 1780 only two comets are discovered. During this period our climate was very unhealthy; a great amount of sickness prevailed throughout the land. It is also a remarkable fact that, previous to the great plague of London, in 1665, there was a remarkable paucity of comets, and certainly none of any magnitude. It would appear from this that the cometary system not only affects the meteorology of our climate, but, to a very great extent, the salubrity of the climate itself." We think it would be in vain to dispute the order of one of Nature's laws which can be traced over such a space of time, and we seriously advise our readers to examine the work for themselves; it has the merit of brevity and novelty. Mr. Shepherd predicts that the year 1864 will be as disastrous as the year 1860; if so, we shall require to spend another 50,000,000*l.* to purchase foreign food, with nothing to look forward to but stagnation of trade and business at home.

Mr. Shepherd has put his discovery boldly to the test. In a letter in the *Times* of August 3 he predicted a fine month for the harvest. In a letter published in the *Globe* he predicted the late hot weather would terminate on Sept. 2, and also the general character of the weather for the same month: these predictions were fulfilled with remarkable accuracy. In a letter published in this Journal, of Saturday last, he has extended his prediction, which we, as well, no doubt, as our readers, shall watch with interest. We are pleased to find Mr. Shepherd intends to publish a monthly journal, which will enable us to anticipate the weather for each month in the year. For our mining, as well as the community generally, to be able to know the meteorological character of each month in the year will be a boon the importance of which cannot be overrated. The Appendix to the work refers to a subject of equally national importance—the application of the sewage of our towns to fertilise the exhausted soil of our fields, and thereby furnish food at a price within the reach of our hard-working population. The present lamentable high price of animal food renders it almost out of the reach of our poorer classes. The author shows the humiliating position of England with a bad harvest; and how every interest is deranged, whether social, financial, or commercial, and the misery it entails on our working classes. He next refers to the wretched state of the English agriculture. The component parts of the sewage of our towns he considers are the raw materials from which Nature manufactures food for man; this we throw away by the thousand millions of tons per annum, while we ransack every part of the globe for the very materials we throw away at home. Surely our landed proprietors ought to take this question in hand. Mr. Shepherd informs them that the exhausted soil is the only vulnerable point in England's breast-plate, and that they are responsible to the nation for the present deficiency of both animal and vegetable agricultural produce for our hard-working population, and that responsibility will rest on their shoulders until they have applied the resources at home, and raised the English agriculture to the same state of perfection the English manufactures have attained. In all these statements he is supported by a multiplicity of facts, as also by Baron von Liebeg, and other eminent agriculturalists. We recommend the work to the perusal of all classes. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The manufacturers of Manchester disregarded the repeated warnings as to the supply of cotton, and we now see the result. We think our agriculturalists ought to take warning from passing events, and this subject should receive their immediate attention. The price of the work is 8*s.* 6*d.*

HORSE TRAMWAYS.—The easy application and general utility of horse tramroads between districts lying beyond the actual network of locomotive railways is now universally admitted, and there can be no doubt that when employed as feeders to the existing railways they will prove as useful to the districts so accommodated as they will be productive of increasing profits to the parties interested in their development. In the United Kingdom, as well as upon the Continent, there are innumerable towns which stand greatly in need of some cheap system of transit for their local traffic, and at the same time of being connected with the great trunk lines of inland transit. Not the least important considerations, combined in the practical application of these desirable adjuncts to the more perfect development of a nation, are the great facilities with which they can be constructed, and the comparatively small outlay they require, being exempted from the cost incurred in the purchase of land and compensation, earthworks, and other matters which occasion so great an outlay in the construction of ordinary railroads. To demonstrate the more general practicability of these projects, an influential company has just been inaugurated, under the title of the GENERAL TRAM-RAILROAD COMPANY (Limited), having for its object the construction of tram railroads in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The rails are to be laid along and level with existing public roads, and will be mainly employed as auxiliaries to locomotive railways, with the view of the transmission of traffic in localities where ordinary branch railways cannot be established for the reasons above enumerated. It is contemplated in the first instance to carry out an Imperial French concession for a horse railroad between the towns of Clermont and Riom—a distance of 12 English miles. As an argument in favour of the success of this enterprise, it is not without reason urged that the shares of similar undertakings in France, which have also been established by concession, maintain a very satisfactory value in the market. Of the 200,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares (into which the undertaking is to be divided), only one-fourth is to be called up at present, which it is estimated will be ample to construct the French line already referred to. It is, perhaps, necessary to state that the General Tram-Railroad Company has nothing whatever to do with the several street tramways that have lately been so prominently before the public.

AUSTRALIA AND THE COTTON TRADE.—The advantage to the manufacturing interests of this country of securing an ample supply in the English market of cotton grown upon soil under British rule can scarcely be over-estimated, and when a colony passes laws which must be productive of benefit at once to itself and to the mother country it is certainly entitled to every possible support in the shape of capital and labour. An influential company—the Queensland Cotton Company—with a capital of 50,000*l.* in shares of 2*l.* 10*s.*, for growing cotton in the new and rising colony of Queensland, where the importance of cultivating cotton for the English market has been fully recognised, the Legislative Assembly passing resolutions empowering the Government to grant land in fee simple in blocks of not less than 320 nor more than 1280 acres, if within two years capital in the proportion of 5000*l.* to each 640 acres shall have been expended in preparing for, and in carrying on, the cultivation of cotton. The company will acquire a field of 3000 acres, and it is estimated that an annual return of nearly 50 per cent. of the total original outlay will be realised. The property proposed to be worked is advantageously situated with regard to the transport of the produce to England—the freight not exceeding from ¼*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. The present supply from all parts not exceeding 4,000,000 bales, and the requirements of Great Britain alone being at present equal to 3,000,000 bales, there need be no fear of any diminution in price, the consumption augmenting far more rapidly than the production. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there can be no question that the Queensland Cotton Company has all the elements necessary to make it a gigantic and profitable enterprise.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—The iron castings are executed at the Staveley Ironworks, Derbyshire, the proprietor of which, Mr. Barrow, one of the largest ironmasters in the kingdom, himself superintends their construction; while the castings have been pronounced by competent judges to be of first-rate quality. There are 166 round columns for the nave and transepts, 12 in. in diameter, connected with a like number of square philasters; 312 8-in. round columns, and 149 12-in. square columns for the galleries; 138 8-in. square clerestory columns and 160 10-in. square columns supporting the floors of the picture gallery; and 62 round columns for supporting the roofs of the glass courts. To give a popular idea of the extent of the ironwork used, it may be stated that if all the columns were placed end to end together, they would reach from the Exhibition building, eastward, as far as the London Dock's; westward, as far as Kew; northward, as far as Hampstead; and southward, to the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham. There are 1165 girders, 11,600 ft. of pipes, 15,000 ft. of gutters, 14,000 ft. of railings, 1000 brackets, 700 trusses and girders, 1400 shoes, and the whole is estimated to weigh nearly 4000 tons. The wrought iron is supplied by the Thames Iron Company, the builders of the *Warrior*. This will be chiefly used in the great domes and for the roofs, and the whole quantity that will be employed is estimated to weigh about 1200 tons. The bricks are supplied by makers at Sittingbourne, Kent, and upwards of 10,000,000 will be used. In the timber work it is estimated that about 17,000 loads of wood will be used. For the windows below the picture galleries there are 32 window-frames, 16 ft. by 13 ft., and 68 window-frames, 16 ft. by 7 ft. For the top lighting of the galleries 45,000 superficial feet of frames and glass are in course of preparation. For the clerestory lights of the nave and transepts nearly a mile's length of frames, 25 ft. high, will be constructed; and for the courts upwards of 30 miles of sash-bars and glass. It may be mentioned that the fixing of the ironwork has been entrusted to Mr. Ashton, who performed the same duty in the building of the Exhibition of 1851 and the Cryatal Palace. The roofs will be covered with slates for the great picture galleries, and elsewhere with felt, except in parts where it is proposed to show how ornamental roofing may, if necessary, be hereafter applied. With every confidence in the strength of the building itself, the public will, perhaps, be glad to know that the foundations are equally secure. A bed of gravel underlies the whole ground, and the foundations have been excavated to the gravel, and a base of concrete put in, on which brick piers, with York stone slabs, have been placed to receive the iron columns. The slabs for the columns of the great domes weigh upwards of a ton.

THE EXHIBITORS' CLUB HOUSE.—As a large number of gentlemen, strangers in London, and many of them unacquainted even with our language, will doubtless be brought together during the forthcoming International Exhibition, the advantage of a well-conducted club-house, centrally situated, and for the exclusive accommodation of those connected with the Exhibition, either as exhibitors or otherwise, can scarcely be over-estimated; and upon this consideration a commercial firm, well known in the City, has undertaken the establishment of an "International Exhibition Agency." It is proposed to act either partially or entirely for exhibitors, so far as the reception, arrangement, exhibition, and return of the articles exhibited is concerned, and to provide a suitable club-house for the accommodation of exhibitors during their stay in London.

PURIFICATION OF WATER.—The filtration of water is a subject which receives far less attention than it is entitled to, notwithstanding the fact that many propositions have been from time to time brought forward for enabling water-drinkers to enjoy their favourite beverage in its greatest purity. Messrs. Morgan Brothers, of Bow-lane, have recently undertaken, for the Silicated Carbon Filter Company, the manufacture of an improved form of filter, invented by Mr. Julius Dahlke, and to which we have several times referred in the *Mining Journal*. These filters have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now the only ones used by the Government authorities, and by the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association. Several samples of water have been analysed before and after filtration through Mr. Dahlke's medium, and in every case the result has been most satisfactory—the purifying effect produced being at once chemical and mechanical. The Government medical officer to the General Post Office, Dr. Waller Lewis, has given a very flattering testimonial as to their efficiency as applied at the General Post-office, and favourable certificates have likewise been received from Dr. Letheby, Dr. Lankester, and Dr. Noad, the latter remarking that he has made an experiment with some extremely foul Thames water, and that by passing it through the filter it became bright and colourless, and that it was, moreover, sweet and perfectly drinkable. The filters hitherto in use have simply removed the impurities mechanically suspended in the water, but Mr. Dahlke's possesses, in addition, the very important power of removing entirely a vast number of chemical impurities, such as solutions of lead, iron, and various organic matters, which render water unpleasant in taste, odour, and colour. The hardness of the water is in many instances reduced to one-half, and in all cases, with the the sole exception of salt water, there it none which these filters do not render sparkling, wholesome, and agreeable. As the price varies from 2*s.* upwards, it is obvious that they are suited to the requirements of every portion of the community.

SYPHONS.—Mr. N. Frankenstein, Mincing-lane, provisionally specified an invention, which consists in applying at the upper part of the bend a small air-valve, at which the air escapes whilst the syphon is being filled with liquid. A pump is applied to the shorter arm with suitable valves. The syphon is brought into action by pumping the air out at the elbow instead of exhausting it from near the extremity of the longer arm, as is usually practised.

DALE MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. Orton in the chair.

Mr. Dunsford (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted a statement of receipts and expenditure for the twelve months ending June, 1861, from which the following is abstracted:—

Available balance, June 30, 1860	£	235	0	6	
Received on shares		709	0	0	
Lead ore sold (less dues)		4015	15	6	
Balance of interest account		2	15	6	
Items unpaid		293	0	7	= £5255 12 1
Payment of liabilities, June 30, 1860	£	617	2	6	
Twelve months' mine cost		3714	1	11	
Rent of water-course		12	10	0	
Incidental expenses		0	4	0	
Interest to old proprietors		170	8	3	
Mr. Brunton		180	2	0	
Law costs		69	2	9	
Auditors' fees		10	10	0	= 4774 1 5
Leaving credit balance					£ 481 10 8

The balance of assets over liabilities was 1835*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The Secretary read the report of the agent, as follows:—

Sept. 28.—In my report for the last quarterly meeting I stated that from the appearance of the rock then going through I thought we were close upon another rich carriage of ore, which I am glad to say has made its appearance, although not yet very large, but is now regularly set in; we have, therefore, three distinct carriages of ore, one above the other, which we would have seen more of but for the hindrance we have had during the past fortnight, caused by the great increase of water we have had from the late heavy rains, together with the intricate nature of our underground machinery (which I have so often referred to), prevents us from working the engine to the speed which is required under such circumstances to keep the water out of the bottom without running a great risk of damaging the angle-chains, &c., but I trust with a little more alteration which we are now about making in the machinery, it will to a great extent, if not wholly, prevent a recurrence of those annoying hindrances which so much operate against our returns, since the third carriage has settled therein regular, and the top and bottom carriages are coming together more rapidly, which is a most important feature, as from the direction they are now taking they will form a junction before long, where we may fully expect an immense deposit of ore, and I consider our prospects are now far better than at any previous time. The sinking of the new shaft is being pushed on as speedily as possible, and we have sunk within the past three months 12 fms. 1 ft., which is now down from the surface 31 fathom 1 foot. I am glad to say that everything is going on well at this time.—R. Niness.

The Chairman having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that he felt justified in congratulating the shareholders upon the generally improved position of the property, no less than upon the favourable prospects which it presented. It would be seen, by the report just read, that the mine was proving itself equal to the expectations which Capt. Niness had always entertained and expressed. The new shaft, which, when completed, would be of material assistance in fully and economically developing the property, was being prosecuted with the utmost dispatch, being sunk at the rate of about 1 fathom per week. Before concluding his observations, he might advert to the fact that there was a transposition of 500*l.* in the accounts; the amount due to the old proprietors should have been 1479*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and the payment for machinery 1000*l.*; the result, however, was the same as that shown in the balance-sheet. As to their lead sales, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had had to contend, and the additional outlay incurred, the result of the twelve months' working showed a profit of 62*l.*, which, under the circumstances, he thought must be considered satisfactory.

Mr. Provis required some information with respect to the item of law costs.

The Secretary replied that the item referred to was for the solicitor's bill of costs regarding the settlement of certain matters with which the shareholders were already cognisant. So far as the company itself was concerned there had been no law costs at all.

The Chairman, in answer to a question, stated that the directors had called up 5*s.* per share upon the 2000 shares liable to be called upon. Although it was not competent for the directors to make a call within less than three months, some of the holders were paying up the whole amount due.

The Secretary, in answer to a question, stated that the present month's sampling would be about 25 tons.

A Shareholder enquired if Capt. Niness was still as sanguine of meeting with ore beyond that raised from the Pipe.

The Secretary said that he believed Capt. Niness was still sanguine of cutting a new shoot of ore, altogether independent of the Pipe upon which he was sinking. At this time the shaft was in advance of the present end of the Pipe, but before the shaft was down to the point of intersection the Pipe would be up to the shaft.

Mr. Graham enquired if anything had been done with regard to the limekilns?

The Chairman replied that the question of the limekilns, although nor forgotten by the directors, was for the present in abeyance.

The report and accounts having been unanimously received and adopted, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and secretary terminated the proceedings.

Since the meeting, information has been received to the effect that there had been cut a fine vein of ore in the new shaft, which was producing some fine ore.

EAST INDIA COAL COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, Mr. H. Haymen in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said the last meeting had been adjourned in order that the accounts for 1860, in which there appeared to be some discrepancies, should be verified by two accredited auditors in Calcutta. Those accounts had not been received, although Mr. Boyle had forwarded some explanations with regard to them, which were received by the board on Saturday last. Under those circumstances, the board were of opinion that, after the re-election of directors and auditors, the present meeting should be dissolved, and the reports and statement of accounts for 1860 and 1861 should be submitted to the next general meeting, which would be held about March or April. Mr. Boyle, he might mention, had resigned the management of the company in India, which was now vested in three shareholders, who were acting as a managing committee, under the advice of Mr. Mackie, who had formerly acted as the company's agent.

Mr. Mackie thought it very desirable that shareholders should know something about the accounts, the more especially as Mr. Harrison was present.

Mr. Peter Brown had understood that Mr. Boyle had sent home his accounts, and what he wanted to know was whether they were considered proper statements?

The Chairman said that was the very difficulty under which the board were labouring. The accredited accounts had not been received, and consequently they were not in a position to submit them to proprietors in a perfect shape. Mr. Boyle had sent over some explanations, such as they were, but the board thought it necessary that those explanations should be confirmed by two auditors in Calcutta.

Mr. Waddell (the company's London auditor) said that the explanations did not deal with the details of the discrepancies, and as those explanations were not received till late on Saturday, there had been no time to investigate them.

Dr. M'Crae, who held a large interest in the company, and represented several shareholders in India, was inclined to support the directors, believing it would be for the benefit of the shareholders.

Mr. Mackie thought before the shareholders adopted the suggestion made by the directors with regard to the re-election of directors and auditors, the shareholders ought to be possessed of all the information that the board had relative to the alleged discrepancies in the accounts. It would be satisfactory to know, even within 5000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, the actual position of the company.

Sir Herbert Maddock suggested that the meeting should be held in Jan. or Feb.

The Chairman said it would be impossible to close the books in time, for under any circumstances the accounts could not arrive till the middle of Feb. The board would hold the meeting at the earliest possible time.

Sir Herbert Maddock had understood that the accounts were closed considerably before the end of the year.

The Chairman said that, under the existing arrangement, the accounts were brought up to the end of the year. He (the Chairman) attached great weight to the opinion of Dr. M'Crae, who held 700 shares, and represented about 4000*l.* of the capital of the company held in Calcutta. But the board had no feeling whatever in the matter, and to go into the question now would only tend to mystify the accounts. He might add, however, that the people in Calcutta still maintained there had been a profit upon the operations of 1860.

Mr. P. Brown thought the board might at least state whether the explanations that had been received were satisfactory or otherwise.

Mr. Mackie would not oppose the recommendation of the board after what had fallen from Dr. M'Crae, but at the same time he would suggest that the accounts should be made up to the end of the present month, so that the general meeting might be held in January—it was very desirable to have the information with regard to the accounts as soon as possible.

The Chairman said that would necessitate another alteration of the deed, because it is therein stated the accounts were to be made up to Dec. 30. The board had received a statement which, it was true, did explain matters, but whether they were going to take that as an explanation depended upon the report which would come from Calcutta.

Mr. Mackie enquired whether if the shareholders adopted the recommendation of the directors power was left them to call a special meeting immediately the accounts for 1860 were in such a position as to submit to proprietors?

The Chairman said the calling of a special meeting could not in any way be effected by the dissolving of the present meeting.

Mr. Mackie did not think it advisable for the two years' accounts to be blended together—let each year's accounts be kept separate.

The Chairman said there could be no possible objection to the adoption of that recomdation - indeed, that was the meaning of the board when they recommended that the two years' accounts should be submitted together, and the board would pledge itself that as soon as a perfect statement of the accounts could be prepared a meeting of shareholders should be called.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

The meeting was then made special, when a resolution was submitted to increase the number of directors, so that the maximum shall not exceed twelve, of whom five shall be generally resident in Bengal; and to provide for the appointment of such last-named directors, and filling up of vacancies in case of any of them being absent from Calcutta.

The Chairman explained that the board considered it advisable they should have the power of appointing supernumerary directors in Calcutta, for unless they were so appointed, according to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, the home board could delegate but limited powers to the committee now managing the company's affairs in Calcutta.

Mr. Mackie would like to have some idea of the expense of these extra directors?

The Chairman did not anticipate the actual expense to the company would be materially, it at all, increased, inasmuch as the salary of their agent would be considerably reduced. As regarded the expenses of the directors, they entirely depended upon the number of meetings the directors were compelled to hold.

Mr. Mackie would like to know the exact amount paid to the committee in Calcutta?

The Chairman said there had not been anything definitely arranged about that matter at present.

Mr. P. Brown thought it would be a pity to appoint new directors until they saw how the accounts stood; it was not desirable to enter into new annual expenses before they knew their financial position.

The Chairman said the resolution now before the meeting did not say anything about payment. The present committee had no power—indeed, it was with great difficulty they acted at all. The present resolution merely empowered the board to appoint two directors, but it would require two meetings to confirm it.

Mr. Mackie reminded the proprietors that at the present time the company were entirely in the hands of the agents in Calcutta.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that, although the board had given notice that a resolution would be submitted authorising the directors to borrow on debentures of the company, thinking it possible money might be required, he was glad to say the board believed it would not be required, and therefore the resolution would not be proposed. The next resolution was to confirm a provisional agreement entered into between the directors and Mr. J. Fortescue Harrison, the agent of the company, for the resignation of his office upon the payment of 150*l.* per year for twelve years, and a commission of 4 per cent. upon the dividends.

Mr. Brown knew that Mr. Harrison could claim a certain amount per annum by the clause in the deed, for which the original directors were much to blame; but he thought Mr. Harrison, after having received so much of the company's funds, should altogether relinquish his claim.

Mr. Harrison showed that by the agreement which he had entered into he gave up 1200*l.* per year, and 5 per cent. upon the profits.

After some further discussion the agreement was confirmed, when, after the usual courtesies to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

SALE OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Mines.	Ticketings.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3	4312	£21,775 0 0
Wheal Clifford	4	2382	13,877 13 0
Phœnix	3	1648	12,265 18 6
South Caradon	3	1293	11,763 18 6
West Seton	3	1518	9,304 13 0
West Basset	5	1407	7,715 15 0
Fowey Consols	3	1099	6,512 8 0
Par Consols	3	755	6,407 16 0
East Caradon	3	837	6,353 2 0
West Caradon	3	737	6,247 16 0
Marke Valley	3	1050	5,292 16 6
North Downs	2	594	5,120 5 0
Great Wheal Alfred	3	1068	4,871 6 6
Great Wheal Busy	3	1561	4,823 13 0
Wheal Basset	3	679	4,632 13 6
South Frances	3	717	4,142 11 0
South Tolgus	3	575	4,074 15 6
North Treskerby	2	669	3,869 4 0
East Basset	3	464	3,867 4 0
Craddock Moor	3	496	3,620 9 6
North Roskear	2	478	3,416 11 0
United Mines	4	1192	3,395 7 0
Bedford United	3	621	3,133 8 6
Wheal Friendship	3	437	3,122 4 0
Holmbush	2	539	2,972 19 6
Tywarnhaile	3	736	2,700 3 0
Alfred Consols	2	511	2,661 4 6
Great South Tolgus	3	319	2,575 8 0
Copper Hill	3	402	2,369 5 6
East Wheal Russell	2	442	2,332 15 0
Wheal Margery	2	423	2,293 7 6
East Carn Brea	2	325	2,229 6 0
Creiske	1	343	2,183 4 6
Hingston Down	2	600	2,183 3 0
Tolvadder	2	395	2,039 5 6
Wheal Seton	3	476	2,022 7 6
Wheal Buller	3	289	1,806 17 6
East Pool	1	427	1,702 2 0
Wheal Emma	3	474	1,693 5 6
Lady Bertha	2	468	1,504 10 0
Polmear	2	302	1,486 15 6
Levant	1	273	1,420 11 6
Carn Brea	1	403	1,411 18 0
St. Day United	2	335	1,334 3 0
Gunnis Lake, Clitters	1	205	1,306 16 0
Great Wheal Martha	2	420	1,243 16 0
Tincroft	1	352	1,180 4 6
West Damsel	1	267	1,151 9 6
West Stray Park	2	164	1,139 7 0
Okel Tor	2	392	1,121 0 0
South Crinnis	1	185	1,104 12 6
North Grambler	1	135	1,085 5 0
Gonamena	3	281	1,077 4 6
North Robert	1	158	1,076 0 0
Botallack	1	131	1,067 7 6
Collacombe	2	234	1,014 10 0
Pendeen	1	252	1,011 12 6
East Crinnis and South Par	1	202	993 3 0
West Treveiyan	2	105	983 19 6
North Basset	2	194	958 3 0
Rosewarne United	1	112	945 5 0
Treloweth	1	125	918 0 6
Tolcarne	2	145	909 14 0
Wheal Edward	1	217	889 14 0
Wheal Agar	2	124	865 10 0
East Rosewarne	2	138	840 1 0
Charlotte United	1	114	827 18 6
Condurrow	1	241	799 14 0
Stray Park	1	117	797 1 6
Wheal Harriett	2	137	783 17 6
Kelly Bray	3	227	755 17 0
Anna	2	207	748 2 6
Calstock Consols	2	242	707 12 6
New Treleigh	1	120	628 14 6
South Bedford	2	265	602 7 6
Great Briggan	2	96	567 18 0
West Alfred	2	235	547 17 6
Hawkmoor	2	129	520 9 6
Tresavean	2	194	492 8 0
North Crofty	2	136	489 4 6
East Alfred	1	121	480 2 0
Unity Consols	1	56	454 1 0
Sortridge	1	74	449 11 0
Trevoole	1	169	444 8 6
Pedn-an-drea	2	66	422 14 6
Perran Mines	2	102	402 8 6
Camborne Vean	1	79	364 16 6
Treffry's Regulus	1	26	357 10 0
Brook Wood	3	63	345 13 6
South Crenver	2	78	330 17 0
Yarner	1	101	323 10 0
Moiland	1	60	313 10 0
Wheal Arthur	2	120	295 6 0
South Basset	2	97	279 0 0
Gawton	2	72	258 8 0
West Tolgus	1	54	256 10 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	1	36	253 16 0
South Crofty	1	69	228 17 0
Devon and Cornwall	1	105	214 8 6
Wheal Grenville	1	44	211 16 0
Fursden	1	30	211 10 0
Clijah and Wentworth	2	45	209 9 6
Prideaux Wood	1	50	200 0 0
Great Crinnis	1	42	189 0 0
Dolcoath	1	52	185 18 0
Cuddra	1	61	178 8 6
Duchy and Peru	1	72	177 1 6
Wheal Moyle	1	101	155 8 0
New Hender	1	29	154 8 6
East Polmear	1	25	145 2 6
Wheal Franco	1	30	140 5 0
West Providence	1	20	124 0 0
Bedford Consols	1	43	123 12 6
Wheal Uny	1	22	122 13 0
Rosewarne Consols	1	17	121 2 6
Tavy Consols	1	38	113 1 0
Spearne Moor	1	14	108 17 0
Mary Great Consols	1	17	100 14 6
South Carn Brea	1	20	99 0 0
East Tolgus	1	17	89 13 6
St. Ives Consols	1	9	87 16 0
Guriyn	1	12	86 2 0
Crane	1	14	85 17 0
East Grenville	1	26	81 18 0
West Devon	1	23	71 17 6
Polbreen	1	8	60 16 0
East Damsel	1	8	55 8 0
Botiing Well	1	27	51 19 6
Wheal Ellen	1	19	45 6 6
Trehill	1	40	45 0 0
St. Aubyn and Grylls	1	7	39 18 0
North Busy	1	6	38 11 0
Falmouth and Sperries	1	18	38 5 0
Camborne Consols	1	10	37 10 0
Boscaswell	1	4	34 4 0
Trenouth	1	21	34 2 6
Pelyn Wood	1	8	24 4 0
Virtuous Lady	1	10	19 5 0
Wheal Leisure	1	11	15 19 0
West Condurrow	1	3	16 4 0
Pembrook	1	3	12 18 0
Rosewarne and Heriand	1	4	11 10 0
Total	44,697		£243,211 18 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	300	£ 1,119 3 3
Vivian and Sons	6706	33,784 13 6
Freeman and Co.	2719	11,977 5 0
Pascoe, Grenfell, and Co.	5165	33,005 1 9
Crown Company	345	1,861 14 4
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	4185	26,524 5 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	6340	46,796 12 3
Mason and Elkington	5950	29,272 4 6
F. Bankart	1849	10,939 9 1
Copper Miners	4893	25,336 7 4
C. Lambert	2937	9,768 5 2
Newton, Keates, and Co.	800	4,464 13 7
Alkali Company	101	213 5 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, & Co.	2407	8,148 17 6
Total	44,697	£243,211 18 0

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

COPPER ORES SOLD AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
FOREIGN.		
Cobre	2439	£33,941 0 0
Cuba	1273	16,977 7 0
Chili	621	12,126 18 0
Ookip	225	7,170 19 6
Sprinbok	128	3,160 12 0
Great Northern (South Australia)	136	2,969 6 0
Australian	129	2,831 7 6
French Ore	406	1,891 8 0
Del Soto	97	1,547 3 0
Seville	93	887 6 6
Wheal Maria	37	869 10 0
Garrucha	84	734 18 0
Spanish	63	693 14 0
Eng'ish and Canadian	30	597 0 0
African	31	467 18 0
Turkish	38	369 17 0
Australian Ore	2	40 11 0
Total	5832	£87,276 15 6
IRISH.		
Berehaven	1585	£14,456 6 0
Knockmahon	1047	8,848 12 6
Ballycummisk	92	688 2 0
Tigrony	3	43 7 6
Cronebane	3	43 5 6
Holyford	7	34 16 6
Total	2737	£24,114 10 0
REGULUS AND PRECIPITATE.		
Australian Regulus	46	£ 2,104 4 0
Worthing ditto	23	879 3 6
Precipitate	12	503 2 0
Chili Ore and Regulus	7	174 7 6
Phœnix ditto	2	10 16 0
Total	90	£ 3,671 13 0
RECAPITULATION.		
Foreign	5832	£87,276 15 6
Irish	2737	24,114 10 0
Regulus, &c.	90	3,671 13 0
Sundries	496	2,606 4 0
Total	9155	£117,669 2 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	773	£ 9,660 9 3
Freeman and Co.	574	8,285 2 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	1724	21,172 12 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	913	17,565 6 9
Vivian and Sons	1646	18,191 2 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1871	24,901 18 3
Mines Royal Company	246	2,785 19 0
Mason and Elkington	182	2,366 9 6
F. Bankart	291	4,035 15 9
C. Lambert	425	2,557 18 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	510	6,146 9 6
Total	9155	£117,669 2 6

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

Although the Mining Share Market has not been so active this as for the few preceding weeks, still there has been a fair amount of business transacted. The fortnightly account, or settlement for shares bought and held for "Account," took place on Monday, and, notwithstanding its being a very heavy one, the day passed off as customary. There was a great deficiency of East Caradon shares, at the same time there were more delivered than at any former account. The prospects of a more general and extensive business is more apparent every day. The advance in the copper and tin standards have a considerable tendency to promote the same. The dividends during the month of September amount to 22,236*l.*, exclusive of two private companies, who prefer secrecy in their movements. By the courtesy of the secretary of Foxdale Mining Company I am enabled to include the correct amount of their dividend, as well as the number of shares in which the mine now stands corrected (*vide Mining Journal* Share List).——East Basset and North Basset shares have been dealt in, the latter rather largely, but prices have since receded.——Wheal Basset, Cook's Kitchen, and East Carn Brea have been in good demand, and many shares changed hands, with some fluctuations in the price of the latter especially.——Great South Tolgus and Carne Camborne shares have been freely enquired for, and transactions effected.——North Downs have been rather largely dealt in. Although prices have fluctuated they are firmer, in consequence of the improved appearance of the deeper levels.——New Treleigh shares continue heavy at present prices, although some transactions have taken place.——North Frances shares have changed hands at very low rates.——New Frances, Stray Park, and Unity shares have been dealt in, with some little fluctuations.——East Grenville shares continue to claim a large portion of the week's business, and fairly maintain their price.——West Polmear shares have receded, and are not likely to improve until some discovery be made.

East Caradon shares have been in good demand all the week at advanced prices: although some slight fluctuations have taken place, they left off firm, and well supported by buyers.——Marke Valley shares have also been largely dealt in, and at firmer quotations.——West Caradon shares have receded, and are offered at lower rates, probably from the report that their future samplings are to be two-monthly.——Trelawny and Mary Ann shares have been in good demand, especially the former, at improved rates.——Wheal Ludcott shares receded in consequence of the suspension of Wheal Wrey, whereby the influx of water would considerably deteriorate the value of the former, but arrangements are likely to be made which will restore more confidence. Shares have been firmer since Wheal Wrey meeting.——Herodsfoot shares have been dealt in at present prices.——Great Wheal Martha shares have changed hands at present prices, but they have a strong tendency for improvement.——Hingston Down shares have been in good demand, and several transactions at improved rates effected.——Wheal Arthur shares continue in favour, and likely to improve from the present prospects of the mine.——Edward shares are rather quiet for their position and prospects, but have a tendency to advance.——Sortridge Consols have been dealt in, and continue in request at lower rates, while the mine is looking much better.——North Robert shares are in fair demand, and show a tendency to advance from the improved prospects.——Lady Bertha shares have been enquired for at minimum prices, and a few bargains done.——East Russell shares are dealt in at present rates.——Dale shares were in good demand yesterday at improved rates, arising from a reported improvement in the mine; during the early part of the week shares receded in consequence of a statement that a great influx of water had taken place. There has been an extensive business in several of the foreign mines during the week at advanced prices; and, notwithstanding the little fluctuations which have taken place, they leave off much firmer. Among the chief business transactions are St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Great Northern Company (Australia), Port Phillip, &c.

East Caradon: The 60 east, on the caunter, after a slight change, is improving, and worth 18*l.* per fm., and from appearances likely to further improve. The 60 west (south part) is worth 45*l.* per fm., and bids fair to improve. The 50 east has much improved this week, being now worth full 70*l.* per fm. for the part carried, which is 4½ ft. The rise in the back of the 60 is up 7 fms., in a beautiful course of ore all the way. All the other productive places are without change. The next sale is computed at 310 tons for the month, of good quality ore. The quarterly meeting is convened for Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Marke Valley continues to look well, and opening valuable ore ground. The different levels and productive places are without any alteration. The next sampling is computed at 385 tons. The general quarterly meeting is called for the 9th inst., as well as that of West Rose Down.——West Caradon is reported to be without any important change; it is rumoured in the locality that the future samplings will be two-monthly.

Wheal Ludcott.—The usual general meeting is called for Monday next, when the propriety, or rather necessity, of purchasing the machinery and materials of the adjoining mine, Wheal Wrey, will be taken into consideration. The intended suspension of the latter mine has had the effect of considerably lessening the market value of the former, in consequence of the influx of water which will follow.——A general meeting of Wheal Wrey shareholders was held on Sept. 25, and adjourned to the 9th instant, when the result of the proceedings of the Ludcott meeting will be made known. The debt against Wheal Wrey is considerable, amounting to 2372*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, which appears to have been accumulating for a long period, notwithstanding a call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share made in June. The arrears were heavy, and even now there appears to be 994*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which, if paid, will reduce the balance, and, should the anticipated sale and other arrangements be effected, it is to be hoped that a dividend will be returned from the proceeds.

Old Tolgus United is reported to present more genial aspects, and improvements are observable in several important points. The 52 is producing some good stones of ore. The 42 is better, and still improving, and is not yet under the more productive portion of the lode gone down from the level above, where the end in the 32 fathom level is in excellent orey ground.——At Furze Hill Wood Mine the surface operations are going on vigorously, and the engine-house is nearly ready for the engine; the prospects of the mine fully warrant the measures adopting for an extensive and permanent enterprise.

At North Wheal Robert the tin continues to hold good, and turning out equal to expectation. The prospects of the mine generally are improved: they sampled on Thursday last, Sept. 26, 177 tons of copper ore, which, according to assay, will produce 8¼, and, therefore, leave a fair profit on the two months' working.

Hingston Down is opening out remarkably well, and bidding fair to become what has ever been anticipated by the practical agents of the locality—a permanent dividend mine. The recent discoveries are reported to maintain their character and value, and the most cheering and encouraging they have had for several years.

Gunnis Lake (Clitters Adit).—They are progressing remarkably well, and, when the contemplated operations are completed, will make a permanent paying mine. The last sale of copper ore gave a profit of 400*l.*, and they calculate on sampling a larger parcel than the last, with which they are getting on well. The profits will be proportionately larger.——Wheal Edward continues to look remarkably well, and opening out highly satisfactorily for a permanent mine, independent of the improvements in the different levels. Several branches have been cut, carrying stones of rich copper ore, which are dropping towards the main lode. The back of the 40 is yielding 3 tons per fm.; the 50 west 2 tons. The winze from the 60 to the 70 is communicated, and has been producing from 4 to 5 tons per fm. throughout, developing a large quantity of valuable ground; and the 80 is yielding 3 tons, and found more productive in the bottom.

At Cornubia they have cut a lode further south than before worked, about 30 fathoms from surface; it is of a very promising character; although not rich it carries some good work for tin. They are not yet to the bottom of the old works.—At Tregoss Head Tin Mine they have a very promising tin lode, from 2¼ to 3 ft. wide, about 8 fms. from surface, and is worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. The prospects are considered sufficiently good to warrant the erection of an engine and other machinery, for which purpose a meeting will be held this day (Oct. 5).——At Tolcarne an improvement has taken place in the 20 west, and now producing 1½ ton of rich ore per fm., and the sump-shaft is still yielding 3 tons per fm.

South Condurrow is stated to have assumed a more favourable character. The shaft is down to the 40, where they have a large and promising lode; the ends at that point

are more encouraging. In the adit they have a large lode, carrying fair stamps' work for tin.——EAST CARN BREA is reported to have considerably improved, and especially in the 40 west, where they are driving on a fine course of ore, yielding from 5 to 6 tons per fm.; and in the winze sinking below that level the lode is improving both in size and value.——EAST ROSEWARNE is reported to have slightly improved in the back of the 55 west. The ends continue much the same, averaging 13*l.* per fm. They have a good lode in back of the 43, worth 25*l.* per fm.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS is reported to have improved in the 40 and 100 west, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.——EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE continues to look very promising, and is estimated to be worth 27*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. The 35 is producing some good work for tin and copper.——CARNE CAMBORNE is represented to hold out much promise, requiring only time to develope fully the ground now opening. The productive points in operation can be taken away at a fair profit. The full development of the new south lode is looked to with much interest.——At WHEAL HEARLE quarterly meeting, on Sept. 27, the accounts showed a credit balance of 172*l.* 9s. 11d. But, in accordance with a resolution, and to render the financial position of greater efficiency, a call of 20s. per share was made. The agent's report is of a very satisfactory character, showing a gradual improvement in the mine generally, and the increase of reserves, which are represented to have reached full 3000*l.* during the past quarter. The future sales of tin are likely to improve, and the proprietary are looking forward to a permanent, if not a good dividend-paying mine.

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY.—The prospects continue much the same as for some time past. They calculate on being able to sink Webb's shaft 10 fms. without the aid of an engine, and have opened some good and productive tin ground in the adit levels, but they are doing very little in the other places.

BASSET AND GRYLLS continue to look well, and answering the most sanguine expectations of the proprietary.——GARLIDNA has not yet sold so much tin as expected; but from the rich lode reported by the agents to exist in the bottom of the shaft and the bottom level, it is to be hoped they will be in the market with a fair quantity for sale, which desideratum is anxiously looked for.——DING DONG is represented as looking remarkably well for a profitable and permanent mine. The prospects are excellent, with largely increasing returns, and a good profit for the quarter.——GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE is represented as greatly improving on the Carnmeal lode, whereby their monthly sales of tin are increasing.——At WHEAL SITHNEY, on the Carnmeal lode, they have good stones of tin in the bounder shaft, and the lode improving every fathom sunk.——At NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST METAL the prospects at present are rather cheerless, the several places of operation being poor, with very little tutwork to open new work, and their sales of tin falling off.——At PROSPIDNICK they are raising a little tin, but not in proportion to what has been expected from the extraordinary value placed upon the lode some time since.——At GREAT WORK the operations have been carried on for some time past, but where improvements have been anticipated their expectations are not yet realised.——WENDRON CONSOLS is daily improving; several important discoveries have been made, which will enable them to realise a greater quarterly sale of tin than the last.

A well-informed and practical agent informs me that he has visited the following mines during the past week, and here are his remarks:—"HINGSTON DOWN: There is a new shaft in course of sinking eastward in the killas, so as to lay open the mine more extensively in that direction. The rich course of ore which they have must pass through East Kitt Hill, but I could not learn that they were making any preparations there to benefit by it. I could not learn its longitudional bearing; therefore, not ascertain its regular course.——At WHEAL MARTHA I saw the the floors full of ore, some of which appears to be of good quality; and, as I informed you before, if the lode be cut good at the 70, where they will meet with a different rock, then we may expect Great Wheal Martha will be a mine for a century.——KELLY BRAY: I was glad to learn from some of the underground men who had just come up that the Eastern part was much improved, and from what I could gather I believe, and really hope, that the adventurers will very soon meet their reward for their untiring spirit.——HOLMBUSH: This old father mine of the district is still in operation, and although the agents are using every effort to make it pay, I fear that they are overlooking the most metalliferous portion of the sett—eastward, where there has been but little or nothing done in that direction.——KITT HILL: This is now a very good mine, and gradually improving, although but little is publicly known of its prospects, being worked by a private company. You appear to know or gather more than I have been able to obtain in several visits.——NORTH KITT HILL: This mine is situate at the northern foot of Kitt Hill, and joins Holmbush to the east, and Great Wheal Martha to the west, Kitt Hill to the south, and Kelly Bray south-west; and takes all the Holmbush lodes eastward. There is a shaft now in course of sinking to intersect one of the north lodes, and it is more than probable at the intersection a productive lode will be discovered. This is my opinion, and from long experience of the locality it is one of the best speculations in it.——At SOUTH CALLINGTON they have erected a large water-wheel, and the shaft is in course of sinking by nine men, and will intersect the lode in about two months; and judging from the appearance of the lode at the 14, a good course of lead may be expected at that point. The proprietary are few in number, but they well deserve a good remuneration for the forbearance and spirit manifested here.——GREAT TREGUNE: In passing through this mine I saw several tons of good quality ore ready for sampling, and more in course of dressing. The improved nature of the lode at the 80 shows that this mine will ultimately become a rich one. This locality will, in my opinion, turn out similar to the Caradon; and the two great mines will be Tregune and Treselyn, which are already drawing the attention of practical men in the neighbourhood.——ALTARNUN CONSOLS, which joins Treselyn eastward, and OLD ALVENNA, are again about being set to work, both of which possess great promise.——TREVELLYN and SCADDICK MINES are now in full operation. The Treselyn engine-shaft is sinking at a good rate in beautiful decomposed granite, and will soon intersect the copper lode, and the tin at Scaddick Hill continues to hold good. From the energy now being used they will soon be in the market with their maiden parcel." JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a moderate amount of business done during the week, and the market, on the whole, may be termed in a healthy state. Fluctuations have taken place in a few mines, owing to slight changes in the prospects. EAST CARN BREA shares have been largely dealt in, and advanced at one period to 10*l.*, but a slight reaction has since taken place, thus enabling those who are inclined to invest in a good mine to come in at lower quotations. EAST CARADON has very much improved since our last, and the shares fairly maintain their price. A dividend of 12s. 6d. per share will be declared on the 8th inst., and the shares will, no doubt, be quite as high after the meeting, ex div. NORTH DOWNS shares have had a serious drop, and which in our opinion is not at all warranted by any change that has taken place in the mine, but has been brought about principally by the ill-feeling existing between some influential parties who are interested in the mine. From the reports of the various agents who have recently inspected this mine we learn that the reserves of ore are estimated at about 25,000*l.*; we would, therefore, ask anyone acquainted with mining pursuits where they would look for another mine in the county in the same condition, and selling at such a low price? The shares having fallen from 6*l.* buyers, to 5*l.* 5s. sellers, we place these facts before our readers without offering another remark. It is with much pleasure that we learn of the improved state of TOLVADDEN; it has improved in several places. We are still sanguine enough to believe that Tolvadden will yet become one of the most important mines in Cornwall, although at this moment the shares are standing at a ridiculous low figure. A dividend of 5s. has just been declared in TINCROFT. Nothing has been wanting on our part for a very long time past to impress our readers with the *bona fides* of this mine; it has seemed to us a perfect anomaly to see Tincroft shares ranging between 5*l.* and 6*l.*, with the prospect of being a dividend property for many years to come, while East Wheal Russell shares were selling at 3½, and Stray Park shares at 30*l.* Tincroft will go much higher, while the two former mines must, without a great change, recede considerably. WHEAL GRYLLS very firm, although owing to the great rise in price these shares have recently had a large number have been sold by previous holders. A further rise may be fairly anticipated. From WHEAL MOYLE we learn that the mine is rather improved. The copper ore sold last week was merely what is extracted by the stamps from the tinstuff, therefore the low price it realised must not be taken as any criterion of the value of the copper ore when met with at the depth at which the district usually produces it.

We have endeavoured to find out a real cause for the great decline in WEST CARADON shares, but we can find no real one. At the meeting in July last it was intimated that a 10s. dividend only would be declared in September. Previous to the last meeting the shares advanced to 45*l.* At the last meeting it was announced that the next dividend would be 20s., and that the mine, which we fully believe, was improved in several places. The only reason we can assign for this ridiculous panic—if we may use the term—is that a few shareholders have allowed themselves to be biassed into selling their shares for the purpose of investing into some other concern that does not possess half the merits that West Caradon does. We, therefore, say to those who have capital to spare—If you invest the whole of it in this mine you will see a splendid return for it in a short time. SORTRIDGE CONSOLS are now 10s. to 11s. They should be bought, and a very short time will prove the correctness of what we now state. NORTH MINERA shares have receded to a very low figure. Notwithstanding all this, we advise those who can to double their present holding, and the same remark we would observe to those who hold WHEAL MOYLE shares. Tin and copper has advanced. The market for the coming three months will, we believe, be more buoyant than for a long time past; therefore, we do not consider we are incurring any responsibility in advising the selection of five or six good mines to invest a few hundred pounds in.

From Mr. W. LELEAN:—Although unfavourable symptoms have manifested themselves in the Paris discount market, consequent upon an extensive drain of specie to pay for supplies of grain, monetary affairs here remain in a satisfactory position. The mere difference of ⅛ or ¼ per cent., when a slight increase may be experienced in the demand, is a matter of very little moment to the mercantile community, and, as it can scarcely be accepted as an indication of the rates, it fails to attract attention except among some of the speculators in stocks and shares, by whom every incident, however trifling, is naturally exaggerated. There is nothing at all in immediate prospects to cause the slightest uneasiness with regard to the future. On the contrary, there is much to encourage the belief that the prosperity of the country will materially expand, because operations for so long a period have been conducted on a sound and satisfactory basis, while the abundance of many seeking employment will stimulate legitimate enterprise, and create animation in many departments of business, which, through exceptional causes, have of late suffered from an unusual state of depression. Considering the vicissitudes through which the mercantile community have passed during the last two or three years, arising from a succession of misfortunes, the Board of Trade Returns and the Revenue Statements, contain much to justify congratulation; and, now that a turn in a favourable direction is so clearly perceptible, there is every reason to anticipate that there will be such a return of confidence as will impart greater vigour to our national industry. Even if, as many anticipate, gold should be attracted from this country to Paris through the recent advance in the rates of discount by the Bank there, the concurrent receipts from Australia and other sources of supply will, no doubt, in a great measure, if they do not wholly, cover the requirements of exporters. At all events, bullion at the present time continues to find its way into the Bank of England, and the metallic reserve is consequently maintained at a satisfactory point. The balance-sheet issued yesterday showed a slight diminution, consequent upon the usual increase in the circulation of coin at this period of the year, and the approaching distribution of the October dividends will, in all probability, cause a further temporary reduction. The investing public still appear rather shy, but at this season of the year, when so large a proportion of the moneyed public are out of town, the demand for securities is generally of a moderate character. Towards the end of the year, however, should no unforeseen calamities arise, it is exceedingly likely that the demand for various classes of stocks and shares will revive, and this is a cogent reason why those who contemplate the purchase of really eligible investments should at once make their selection while quotations remain at a comparatively low point.

DING DONG MINE continues to look well. I have received a special report, made by Capt. John Nancarrow, of St. Ives Consols, which will be found in another column, from which will be seen that for two years alone it gave to the adventurers the sum of 12,000*l.*, or nearly 18*l.* per share, and taking the then present price of the shares at 40*l.*, it is equivalent to upwards of 20 per cent. The present operations are confined to five lodes—the Ding Dong Standard lode, New Molkin lode, Rowe's lode, Gilbert's lode, and Ellis's lode. The operations on the New Malkin lode are looked forward to with considerable interest, as the lode is expected to be met with in the 60 in one month, and the 45 in three months. Rowe's lode is producing some good tinstuff of superior quality. Gilbert's lode in the winze below the 60 fm. level, near Rowe's, down 9 feet, has improved, worth 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fathom, and has every prospect of further improvement. At Ellis's lode 40 tons of tin have been raised. The backs are working at an average of 4s. in 1*l.*, and the bottom is worth 25*l.* per fathom at the present price of tin. The lode is exceedingly rich in the north end. This is an important discovery, as the lode is whole above and below, and the tin making strongly towards the north, indicating the near approach of another lode, and should this be the case a further improvement may be expected. There is a vast amount of unwrought ground in the mine. Water is easy, inexpensive machinery, and the tin raised is of the finest quality. Taking these facts into consideration, I have no hesitation in recommending the purchase of the shares at their present price, as I believe that this is a lasting and profitable mine; and should the points of operation turn out as expected, there is no reason why these shares should not see their former price—40*l.* to 45*l.*

At WHEAL HEARLE meeting, on Sept. 27, the accounts presented showed a balance of 172*l.* 9s. 11d. in favour of the mine, but owing to the accounts being credited with tin sales up to September, and the costs only to July, thus making the sales of ore in advance of the costs. It was thought advisable in future to have the costs brought up to the sales of ore—that is to say, if the costs were charged to September, the sales to be made up to the same month. To effect this object, and to withdraw the credit balance to the purser at the bank of 400*l.*, a call of 1*l.* per share was made. By adopting this course the mine will now be placed in a good stable position, similar to Ding Dong. We extract the following from the report presented to the meeting by Capt. Wasley:—"The lode in the shaft is of the most promising character, being 1 foot wide, producing good tinstuff. The 100 fm. level has been driven west 7 fathoms. This end has been down through 10 fms. of good tin ground, worth on the average 7*l.* per fm., now worth 8*l.* per fm. The 90 end has been driven west 10 fms.—present price for driving, 3*l.* per fathom; the lode is worth 25*l.* per fathom; for the last 20 fathoms driven the lode has been worth on the average 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm., but the last 3 fms. has considerably improved; the winze behind this end is being sunk by six men and two boys, at 6*l.* per fathom; the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 80 fm. level west has been driven 5 fms., driving at 3*l.* per fm., lode worth 7*l.*, and opening good tribute ground; the tin ground has lengthened at this level 18 fathoms. There are seven tutwork bargains, working by 27 men and 7 boys, and nine tribute pitches, working by 26 men and 2 boys; altogether there are 109 persons employed on the mine. The tin ground is lengthening, and we calculate on increased returns for the next quarter; the reserves have increased during the past quarter fully 3000*l.*"

The improvement at EAST TRESKERBY continues to hold good, which speaks well for the future. At NORTH BASSET the lode at Grace's shaft is not looking quite so well, and shares have declined in price. PROVIDENCE shares have had a slight reaction, a large number of shares changing hands. We have not heard of any alteration in the mine. TRELYON CONSOLS are much the same as last week—shares very scarce. WHEAL TRELAWNY shares have been in request, at former quotations. WHEAL MARGERY shares are in demand, at former prices. TOLVADDEN MINE has improved during the past week, and shares maintain their former quotations. ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED: The report presented to the meeting held on the 24th ult. speaks very favourably of the future prospects. The accounts showed a balance of 357*l.* 9s. in favour of the adventurers. EAST PROVIDENCE shares have been in demand at advanced prices. The mine is looking very well, and considering that it is adjoining Providence Mines, it has every feature of success. MARKE VALLEY shares have been in request. The following shares have also been in demand at quoted prices:—Wheal Moyle, West Caradon, St. Ives Consols, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Grylls, East Carn Brea, East Grenville, Hingston Down, North Downs, North Roskear, Old Tolgus, Pendeen Consols, and East Damsel. EAST BASSETT shares have declined to 62½, 65, owing to a large number of shares being brought on the market.

BORING ROCK.—In perforating rock or other hard substance, instead of striking the boring instrument or drill with a hammer, Messrs. Poole, Wright, Hemming, and Searby, of Moorgate-street, propose to effect the same by using a cylindric or other shaped tube, adjustable at pleasure, in which is fitted a traversing piston or plunger with necessary valve gearing, and actuated by alternate jets of atmospheric air, compressed by steam-power. The drill is attached to the piston, and the whole is mounted on a suitable frame.

ROLLING IRON.—Mr. C. White, of Pontypridd, has patented an invention which consists of placing vertical rolls between the horizontal rolls. These vertical rolls have grooves in them, so that upon the iron or metal to be rolled being placed between the first pair of rolls it continues its course through the entire series of rolls without the necessity for manual labour. The horizontal rolls may be placed nearly close together, or the bars, &c., may be conducted from one to the other by smaller ones.

PREVENTING OVER-WINDING.—Mr. Jesse Law, of Hollinwood, Lancaster, has patented an invention, according to which a screw shaft is provided, upon which a nut moves. The motion of the nut is regulated by the winding of the rope, and upon the cage reaching the top of the shaft the nut acts upon a lever, shuts off the steam, and throws the engine out of gear. The cage is then left supported upon suitable catches

MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. T. Pedrick, Brixton, provisionally specified an invention, according to which he uses the force of water set in motion by pistons or plungers acted upon by manual power or otherwise, which he proposes to effect by the use of a driving axle connected to a beam or cross head, whereby the plungers also connected therewith, working in two cylinders of equal size, are duly acted upon, the said cylinders being each of them connected to other or working cylinders by a tube or pipe of considerably less bore than the respective areas of the cylinders. Of course, instead of four cylinders, eight or twelve, and so on, may be used if thought expedient. The cylinders are to have the necessary appliances for rendering the pumping action effective and communicating the power obtained to the purposes required. The inventor considers that the details may probably be varied in practice, and we think there can be no doubt that improvements are necessary to secure the general application of the apparatus.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Messrs. Burke and Andrews, of Philadelphia, propose an improved method of adapting railway cars for sleeping in on night journeys. By arranging cushioned shelves one above the other, such compartment may be made to contain six berths. They also propose another arrangement, whereby each passenger may assume the sitting or recumbent position at pleasure, and without interfering with the other passengers. Mr. Murray, of Whitehall-place, has also invented an improved railway carriage, by the use of which the injurious consequences arising from a collision or sudden derangement of the train are to a great extent neutralised. The greater part of the outside of the carriages is covered with cushions, and the ends are made semi-circular so far as the woodwork is concerned; but the square form of the cushions is maintained; consequently the parts of the carriages most liable to injury are the most protected. Buffers may thus be dispensed with, the ends of the cushions being made to interlock each other.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE-WHEELS.—Mr. E. A. Lester, of New York, proposes some improvements in the construction of railway wheels, which admit of the easy introduction of an elastic medium between the tyre and the spoke rim. The tyre is inclined on the inner side from the flange side of the wheel, and the spoke rim is made to correspond—the elastic medium is then introduced, and the whole screwed up. This removes the difficulty which has hitherto been experienced in introducing elastic, which was useless, unless tightly compressed.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Stephen Moulton, of Bradford, Wilts, which has for its object improvements in the construction of submarine or other telegraphic cables, by which any undue strain on the insulated wires is prevented, and his improvements consist in embedding a spiral metal wire (for the purpose of insulating the same) in a strand or cord of India-rubber, and then curing or vulcanising the India-rubber with the wire therein by means of sulphur or its compounds, according to the ordinary process. Spiral wires for telegraphic purposes thus protected will readily accommodate themselves to any ordinary strain to which submarine or other telegraph cables are subject without injury to the wire, whilst the India-rubber remains intact, and the cable may be coated or covered with hemp wire, or other protecting materials, provided such does not injuriously affect its elasticity.

COMPRESSING AIR AND PRODUCING BLASTS.—Mr. F. W. Partz, of New York, has patented an improved mode of producing air-blasts, which have the advantage of continuity. A series of chambers are formed by providing two circular discs, connected together by curved plates, extending from the centre to the periphery, and these are made to revolve rapidly half immersed in water, the points of the blades entering first. The consequence is, that the air contained in the chamber is compressed by the water entering the chamber. By revolving the wheel in the opposite direction exhaustion may be secured.

CENTRIFUGAL GOVERNORS.—An invention which relates to the employment of the resistance of a spring as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force of the balls and arms of a centrifugal governor, by which means such a governor is made capable of working in an horizontal or other position, and for this reason will be found suitable for marine engines, has been provisionally specified by Mr. C. T. Porter, of New York. The improvement consists in combining the balls and arms with a helical or other spring, so that in all positions of the balls and arms the distance through which the spring is deflected shall bear a nearly constant ratio to the radius of the circle described by the centre of gyration of the balls and arms, thereby making the governor extremely sensitive to the slightest variation in the speed of the engine. The balls are attached to jointed arms, as in the ordinary vertical centrifugal governor, but the apparatus is placed in a horizontal position. The helical spring is made to surround and enclose the spindle of the governor, and by bearing against the sliding block to which the inner ends of the jointed arms are connected this spring will control the action of the balls.

VALVES FOR STEAM-ENGINES.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. Thomas Goodrum, of Providence, U.S., which consists in the use of a hollow cylindrical or conical valve of peculiar construction, which receives a rotary motion corresponding with that of the engine-shaft, and may control the induction and eduction of steam to or from one, two, or more cylinders. It also consists of an appliance to the said valve to serve the purpose of a variable cut-off; and, furthermore, it consists in a certain manner of arranging the said valve, whereby the steam passages leading from the valve to the cylinder or cylinders are shortened to the shortest possible degree.

STEAM-BOILERS.—An improved arrangement of vertical boiler has been provisionally specified by Mr. J. W. Wilson, of Barnsley. He uses by preference a revolving grate, placed at the lower part of the boiler; the products of combustion pass upward through tubes placed in a cylindrical shell, forming the lower portion of the boiler, between which and the upper portion of the bolier is a chamber, communicating with an outer flue in the brickwork. The upper and lower portions are connected with a pipe, through which the water freely circulates, and the space between this pipe and the external flue, and between the upper and lower parts of the boiler, form a combustion chamber, a door being provided to admit air as required. The products of combustion pass from the combustion chamber and circulate round the boiler, and are conveyed from the bottom thereof into the chimney. Steam may be employed, if preferred, to regulate the door to supply air to the combustion chamber, the damper in the flue of the chimney, and the hopper-plate for regulating the feed of fuel.

RAILWAY INTERCOMMUNICATION.—Capt. H. Dixon, Park End, Sydenham, provisionally specified an invention which consists in providing a sliding bar along the roof of the carriages, the connections between the carriages being made by spring hooks and eyes. To the portion of the sliding bar within each compartment a cord is attached, and it passes from it over a pulley, or through an eye, into the interior of the compartment beneath it, so that by pulling on this cord the sliding bar is drawn back, and a sufficient strain is put upon the line which passes along the train to cause the bell on the tender to sound. A bell is also provided in the guard's brake van. The pulling of the cord is made to release a catch, which permits a spring to throw up a small shutter, so that the guard may see over the carriages from which compartment the signal proceeds. In order that the signals may be seen at night, the shutter is furnished with an arm, which hides from the guard a lamp, immediately behind, until the shutter springs up, when the lamp becomes at once visible.

Sir Roderick I. Murchison has been addressing some of the armers of Norfolk on subsoils in relation to agriculture. The occasion was the dinner of the Wayland Agricultural Association, at which Lord Walsingham presided. Sir Roderick especially alluded to the value of those phosphatic substances which are found under the soil, and which, he has made manure as fertilising as any guano in the marke.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Edc: The ground in the cross-cut is much the same as last reported. The stope in the 32, on the main lode, is producing 1 ton per fm., and that in the 22 is producing from ¾ to 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the 12 are also producing some good work. The surface and dressing departments are in good progress.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, Oct. 2: No change in the cross-cuts driving north and south at the 160, east and west of Davey's engine-shaft, for the past week. The main lode, driving east of the above shaft, at the 150, is 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore. This lode in the 140, driving east of the above shaft, is 3½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore, but not to value. The north part of the main lode, driving east of point of horse at this level, is communicated to the cross-cut extended north to the north lode. We shall continue the driving on this part by two men, where it is worth 8*l.* per fm., and set a stope in said back to four men which is worth 10*l.* per fm. The north lode, driving west of cross-cut, has rather fallen off in value; it is now 1 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The eastern end in this lode is considerably improved—now 2 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The 120, on the main lode, is worth 6*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze is worth 10*l.* per fm. Roberts's stope is worth 25*l.* per fm. Oate's stope is worth 15*l.* per fm. Floyd's stope is worth 12*l.* per fm.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Captain Mitchell, Oct. 2: In the middle adit on the north lode, we have a great change in the character of the ground and lode, but have not opened on it sufficient as yet to enable us to say what it is; the ground is a beautiful clay-slate, and will require timber to keep it abroad; the lode is about 20 in. wide, composed of mundic, flookan, and soft friable spar, impregnated with a little copper ore, and may be considered a kindly lode. No. 1 south lode is without change to notice. The ground in the cross-cut south is a little easier for driving than when last reported on. Bickle's pitch, in back of the middle adit level, continues much the same as for some time past. Ball's pitch, in back of the 27, is a little improved, and the men are getting wages. We weighed off the ore sold on Sept. 19, amounting to 40 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. which realised about 12*l.*

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Oct. 1: The lode in the 115 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. We are sinking by the side of the lode in the winze in the bottom of this level. The lode in the 103 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Yandell's and Manuel's stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 tons of per fathom. Woolcock's stopes, in the back of the 90 west, are worth 3½ tons per fathom.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, Oct. 2: Settings for October: The 13 to drive west of cross-cut by six men, at 80s. per fathom. The part of the lode driving upon continues much of the same character, principally composed of carbonate of lime, with copper and lead ore, but not sufficient to value. The men last month drove 6 fathoms 3 feet. Barton's cross-cut, from the new adit level, by six men, at 80s. per fathom; the ground is favourable for progress. I calculate by the end of the month to be near cutting the south lode. The south lode to drive west of Thompson's cross-cut by six men, at 120s. per fathom; the lode is about 4 feet wide, composed of beautiful clay-slate, quartz, lead, and copper ore, and looking very promising. We shall have the air-pipes ready to put in to send down air to winze sinking from bottom of the 17, on north lode, in course of a few days, when the sinking will be resumed.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Oct. 3: The chert end of this mine has gone rather poor, and we have cut veins that have been found in this part very rich. In the 100 yard level, west from Brynford Hall shaft, we have driven out 10 or 15 yards on both sides of the level, to try for the heading and hanging sides of the east and west vein, called Milwr vein, and have not met with it yet. All of this width is composed of tumblers, clay, spar, and lead ore, but we can call it all orey ground; the rib in the bottom has not been tried, but we shall commence trenching on this on Monday next. Bostock's pipe yields very good ore of its size, and we expect an improvement daily. —Lloyd's Vein: We have opened 15 yards of level east from Lloyd's sump, in the bottom of the old works. The appearance of all we have seen in the vein leads us to believe that it has been productive in all parts which have been cut before now, and we shall commence cutting the ground for ore on Monday next.—Grainger's Shaft: We had sunk this shaft to a depth of 71 yards before we began to cut out from it, and by cutting a lodge at this depth we cut into a vein which has never been seen before, as far as we can judge, and the appearance of this is very promising. Four or five yards deeper we are cross-cutting to meet the vein called Acre Ter Vein, which we cut into yesterday, and had very good lumps of ore from it. About the character of the vein we can say but little to-day, but we expect this mine will be very productive in a very short time. At Simon's shaft we are driving a level west on Simons's vein, at a depth of 60 yards, and we are getting very nice lumps of from it every day, and expect to meet with a good bunch of ore daily. The tributes are rather poor all through. We shall sample from 5 to 6 tons of ore next week.

BRYN GWIOG.—Oct. 1: The setting of the drawing-lift in the engine-shaft has been completed, which draws the water well at less working than half a stroke per minute. Since last advice, we had but very little sinking in the said shaft, and the lode continues equally good, if not better, for produce. Both stopes east of the engine-shaft and under the 66 have improved, and are worth 2 tons per fm. each. The 66 west is without any material change. The stope east of No. 1 winze will produce about the same, 4 tons per fm. The stope west of No. 2 winze from 2½ to 3 tons per fathom. The stope west of No. 3 winze has a little better appearance, and the lode not so much scattered as when last reported on; it is worth about the same for ore, from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. The 50 west similar.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Oct. 3: The lode in the 10 east is just as when last reported, producing a little ore, but not yet sufficient to value. From the quantity of water issuing from the forebreast of the 25 cross-cut, I think we are very close to the north wall of the lode, the ground being driven through still consists of quartz and country rock, with spots of lead and sulphur; I am going to open a little on the bunch of solid ore driven through in the gritstone in this cross-cut. The rise above the 10 with the sinking from surface I believe we shall communicate to-day; this ground is orey throughout, and yielding as fine stones of solid ore as can be seen. I hope to-morrow to be getting the stuff off the stull for dressing.—P.S. This lode has a beautiful back, and I believe we shall by-and-bye find immense deposits of ore in it.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Oct. 1: There has been no lode taken down in the shaft during the past week. There is, therefore, no alteration to notice. I have suspended the cross-cut south, and have put the men to drive west on the course of a lode some 50 fms. north of shaft; we have not been able to open on this lode for want of air until now; the lode looks very promising going west, and I hope to see it improve as we have the influence of the cross-course. We have not yet commenced to open on the new north lode, but are still forcing on the cross-cut north as fast as possible.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—Sept. 30: During the past month the following work has been done:—The 42 north driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. Put up a rise in back of the 42 1½ fm. Sunk a winze in bottom of the 32 fm. level 4 fms. Driven a cross-cut west in the 32 fm. level 1 fm. 0 ft. 6 in. Driven the 22 north, on caunter, 3¼ fms. Stoped in bottom of the 22 south 3 fms. 2 ft. Saturday last being our pay and setting, the following bargains were taken:—The 42 to drive north by six men, 3 fms., at 6*l.* per fathom; the same men to rise in back of the 42, 1 fm., at 6*l.* 10s. The winze in bottom of the 12 to six men, to hole to the rise, at 8*l.* per fm. The 42 end and rise will each produce 1 ton of lead per fm. The winze will produce 18 cwts. of lead per fm. The cross-cut to drive west from the 32 plat to two men, 2 fms., at 3*l.* 3s. per fm. To stope in bottom of the 22, south of shaft, to two men, at 3*l.* per cubic fathom, the lode producing ⅛ ton of lead per fm. I have sampled to-day a parcel, computed 25 tons, of lead ores, to be sold on the 8th of October next.

CARN CAMBORNE.—J. Seccombe, Sept. 30: I have been underground at the above mine. The following are the chief points of operation, and my opinion of the same:—At the 13 a cross-cut has been extended south of engine-shaft about 18 fms., where a lode has been intersected about 1 ft. wide, underlying north; in the eastern side of the cross-cut it will produce 1 ton of good ore per fm., in the western side it is not so large. This cross-cut is being continued south to intersect the new south lode, which is thought, from the difference of underlie, &c., to be yet ahead. The water issuing from the end indicates that a lode or part of the same is still before it. A cross-cut has been driven north about 20 fms., and No. 1 lode intersected; this has been opened on for some distance east and west, varying in size from 1 to 1½ ft. wide, containing stones of ore. At the adit level, about 10 fms. west of shaft, a cross-cut is being driven south to cut the new south lode; it is expected to be reached in 2 or 3 fathoms further driving: 30 fms. west of this point a cross-cut was driven south 1 fm., and the above lode intersected, and is now being driven and opened on about 10 fms. in the western end; it is about 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm., and in the eastern end it is 1 ft. wide, producing ⅛ ton per fm. A winze is sinking below this level, down about 8 ft., where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, intermixed with copper ore, which is being saved for dressing. A level is driving west from the stopes in back of this level, on adit lode, which is opening up tribute ground. I consider the lode in the 13, and also the new south lode seen in the adit, to be of a very promising description, and will, undoubtedly, at a greater depth, lead to good and profitable results.

— William Bishop, October 1: The lode cut at the 13 fathom level is named by the committee Clarke's lode, which is producing 1 ton of good ore per fm.; we are still continuing the cross-cut south, as we think the south lode is still before us. The eastern adit cross-cut is without change to notice since last report. The 10 fm. level end, east of winze cross-cut, has not been driven since last report; the men have been engaged about work for ventilation, which is nearly complete, and will at once proceed to drive with all dispatch. In the 10, west of rise, no lode has been taken down since last report. The stopes east of rise are worth 10*l.* per fm. The adit end, west of cross-cut, on south lode, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; ditto east, 3*l.* 10s. per fm. In the adit end, east of west whim-shaft, the lode is poor—3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and hard capel. We have about 4 tons of good ore at surface.

CASTLEWARD.—R. Tabb, Sept. 30: The 20 end south-east has improved since my last report, and is now worth 9 cwts. of lead per fm.; this is very encouraging, and confirms what was said of the value of the ground south of the shaft before we sunk to the 20; present price for driving 5*l.* 10s. per fathom. The 20 end north-west continues in a hard band of ground, which is composed of compact clay-slate, with small branches of blende and spots of lead ore; present price for driving 8*l.* per fathom. Our shaftmen are now engaged in cutting down a piece of ground at the engine-shaft, to prepare for casing and dividing down the same between the 10 and 20. A rough stage and tramway have been erected at surface, as directed, from the shaft. Four hands are employed in dressing —two men and two boys. All other matters are going on well.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Williams, Oct. 2: The 73 yard level, driving east of whim-shaft, is without alteration since my last report thereon. The rise above the 73 yard level is communicated with the 60 yard level east of footway shaft, still looking well. We shall commence driving east of rise on the north lode, which will at present yield 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and is looking very encouraging, and a promising character for further improvement. The cross-cut at the forebreast of the 60 yard level, on the main lode, has not reached the north lode; this cross-cut is letting out a quantity of water by the slide judging it must be coming from the north lode, and this is a good omen for further progress at this point, and we anticipate to reach the lode by this day week. The eastern whim-shaft is not looking quite so well; the lode is 7 feet wide, composed of spar, clay, carbonate of lime, and occasionally good stones of ore, but not enough to value at present. The masons are getting on with the ore house, dressing-floors, &c. I hope that we shall erect the whim at the eastern shaft at an early period.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, Oct. 2: The shaft sinking for the red vein is going down satisfactorily; the ground is much harder for sinking, the joint is quite close, and the water is again becoming troublesome. We are at the depth of 36 yards. —Pugh's Shaft: The cross driving for the great north cross has gone on very well. We intersected the great north cross this morning. I shall be able to give you a better account in my next report, as we have not yet cleared sufficient to see much of it. The four men are busily engaged in cutting through the side of the run in the 35, which we expect to complete early next week. The stope in the back of the 55, east of Edgworth's shaft, is looking a little better since last report. The end driving east from No. 1 cross-cut, in the 55, east of Edgworth's shaft, is producing a little ore, but not enough to value.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Oct. 3: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—The 32, to drive east, by four men, at 125s. per fm.; the lode in the forebreast is letting out a large stream of water, and looking something better for lead ore than last reported. The rise from back of the 32, west of cross-cut, by four men, at 100s. per fm.; there is no alteration in the character of the lode. I expect in the course of a fortnight to hole to the winze sinking from the 20. The 20, to drive east, by four men, at 110s. per fm.; the lode at this point seems to split up, one portion to be bearing considerably

more to the north than the part driving upon; I have, consequently, before continuing on the present end, put the men to open a little on the north branch. The winze to sink below the 20, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm., now down 9 feet 6 in.; the lode is worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We are getting on with the surface operations expeditiously.

CROWLWM.—Jas. Roach, Oct. 2: We have this week raised stones of ore from the winze of a very encouraging description, accompanied with cubes of mundic, and a little friable spar. I think it would be well to place two more men in the winze.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 2: The 100, west of Tickel's shaft, is still driving by the side of the lode, for the purpose of getting under the tin ground as fast as possible. Walker's shaft is sunk 9 feet below the 60. The lode in this shaft is very large, the south part containing some good stones of tin. The lode in the different stopes in the back of this level is without any alteration to notice since last report.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—Thos. Neill, Oct. 1: The plat is completed, and we have commenced sinking below the deep adit level. The lode in the deep adit level east is producing good stones of ore. In the winze in bottom of the midway the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the middle level east the south lode is very promising, and at present worth 1 ton of ore per fm. At William and Mary, in the 10, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the cross-cut south the ground continues favourable for driving. No alteration in the 12, west of water-wheel shaft. We intend putting the line of rods connected with the water-wheel at work this afternoon.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Oct. 2: We have made rapid progress in sinking the engine-shaft; there remains only 9 feet to complete the shaft to the 88. The 10 fathoms of drawing-lift is in perfect readiness to lower and fix at the 88 the moment it is required. I expect within a fortnight to report of having commenced a cross-cut into the lode at the 88. The water from the cross-cut into the lode at the 78 continues to issue as plentiful as ever, and there can be no doubt that it percolates from the leader or run of lode that we are seeking for. The steam-engine and pit work admirably.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Oct. 1: The branches in the 102, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing good stones of tin. We have met with a hard bar of capel crossing this end, which I hope we shall get through in a few days. In the 92, east of Matthew's the branches are producing saving work for tin. In the 80, east of Matthew's, the, branches are producing a little tin, but the ground is hard, which makes the progress slow. The branches in the Tye level east are producing good work for tin. In the 80, west of Betteley's shaft, we have intersected a small cross-course, to the west of which the branches are more productive, and very promising for further improvement. In the 70, west of Brenton's shaft, the branches are producing saving work for tin, with occasional floors of copper ore. In the 60, west of Brenton's, the branches will produce tin to the value of 12*l.* per fm. In the 50, west of Brenton's, the branches are worth 10*l.* per fm., and are very promising. We have commenced a new stope in the back of the 40, west of Brenton's shaft, the branches in which are producing good work for tin, and all in whole ground from this point to surface. In the north lode, at the 70 west, on No. 2 lode, we have but little change to notice, the lode producing stones of copper ore. No. 3 lode, west of cross-cut, will produce ½ ton of ore per fm., of moderate quality.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Oct. 1: Captain J. Hodge has carefully inspected the mine at surface and underground, and has no doubt but that when the different lodes are a little more developed, and another boiler and twenty additional heads of stamps procured, Dulta will make a first-rate dividend-paying mine. Yesterday was our setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—Butt's lode to drive east, by six men, 6 fms. stent, at 2*l.* per fathom. Shimmins's lode to drive west, by two men, 2 fms. stent, at 1*l.* 8*s.* per fm. The back of Dyer's lode to stope, by six men, for the month, at 1*l.* per fathom; this lode is between 7 and 8 ft. wide. The back of the spar lode to stope, by two men, for the month, at 8*s.* per fm., the takers to pay all costs. All other bargains the same as last month. I am bargaining for a boiler and 16 heads of stamps, second-hand. We are not working our stamps more three hours out of twenty-four, so that you cannot expect much tin returned at present. We have large piles of good tinstuff, and could raise more than 24 heads could crush.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Oct. 2: The lode in the western part of the winze continues quite as good as ever, and, in fact, is improving, with every appearance of our having entered a splendid course of lead ore. In the 20 west we are daily expecting an improvement. The lode in the 30 west is without alteration.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Oct. 9: The lode in the 70 west is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, with every prospect of further improvement as we approach the orey ground passed over in the 50. In the 50 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing quite 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 38 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce from 4 to 5 tons of good ore per fm.

EAST BEAM.—J. Webb, jun., Oct. 3: The engine-shaft is sunk 17 fms.; the ground still continues favourable for sinking, and we hope to reach the 20 some time next week.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Oct. 2: In the 40 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 40 the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 26 east the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Oct. 1: The plat is completed, and we have commenced driving west at the 52. From the character of the ground in the 40 west we are getting near the cross-course. In the cross-cut south the ground continues favourable for driving, and we are continually meeting with branches of spar and mundic.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Sept. 28: In the 55 east the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 55 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; in consequence of the flow of water our progress is rather slow in this end. The rise near this level is improving, now worth 8*l.* to 9*l.* per fathom. The bottom of the mine is looking well, and from present appearances we think that we shall open ground which will work at good profit. In the 43 stope the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 43 east the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 43 west the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive. We shall commence to sink Hallett's shaft below the 43 next week. We are progressing favourably with sinking King's shaft. Our tribute department is without particular change.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Hosking, Oct. 3: The engine-shaft sinking below the 58, on Smith's lode, and the 58 driving east of cross-cut, on Trelawny's lode, are without alteration since last reported on. In the 34 driving east, on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. The 22 driving west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, is still in the granite; the lode, from which there is a little more water issuing, is large, composed of gossan, peach, and a little tin. The machinery is in good condition, and working well.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 1: The 24 east, on the north lode, looks well, and continues good; the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, copper ore, &c., yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. Our progress at the flat-rod shaft has been a little interrupted by breakages, but we are now in full course of sinking. The ground in the 20 south is a little harder. The engine works well, and the water is very easy.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 28: The engine-shaft to twelve men, at 30*l.* per fm.; lode continuing large, and worth for tin and copper full 27*l.* per fm.—a very promising lode. The 35 east, to six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode being large, and where we are expecting a change, if we may judge from the appearance of the lode in the eastern end of the shaft. The rise above the 35 west, to four men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode producing good work for ore and tin. The 25 east, to four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 20 in. wide, of gossan, quartz, prian, and peach, and producing a little tin—a kindly lode. The 25 west, to four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode split into branches. We shall commence burning the tin on Monday.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 2: In the 110, east of Homersham's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, &c., and letting out a quantity of water. In John's winze, sinking below the 100, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, and stones of grey copper ore. In the 100 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, and producing good stones of black oxide of copper ore. The stope in back of the 100, east of Oats's No. 1 winze, is worth 12*l.* per fm. The stope in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, is worth 17*l.* per fm. The lode in the 88 east is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 88, west of Hitchins's shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and a little ore, a kindly lode. There is no change in the 66 east since last reported on.

— J. Richards, Oct. 3: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 110 to the south of the lode, in favourable ground for progress.—Homersham's Shaft: In the 110 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and is composed principally of peach and quartz, with a small proportion of copper ore; the water is fast increasing, indicating a porous and more productive lode ahead. In John's winze, sinking below the 100 east, the lode is 4 feet wide, and consists principally of ferruginous quartz, with a little ore. The lode in the stope in back of the 100, east of Oats's No. I winze, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the stope in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 100 east, on the south part of the lode; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and rich stones ore. In the 88 east, on the south part of the lode, the lode is composed of peach, mundic, and a little black oxide of copper. In the 66 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capels, and occasionally good stones of ore. In the 88, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the part of the lode being carried (5 feet wide) is promising, being composed of capel, mundic, quartz, prian, gossan, and a little ore of good quality.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, Oct. 2: The lode in the 72 is at present worth about ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope south of rise, in back of the 72, is at present yielding full 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The rise in back of the 60 north is not quite so easy for progress; the lode is without alteration in value since last report. The 50 north is rather spare for driving; lode unproductive. The 20 and 40 south continue easy for driving, and present kindly appearances, although unproductive of lead ores to value. The tribute department is without any material change in value since report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Oct. 3: The 84 north is not so good as last reported; the end at present consists of white iron principally. The 72 north has improved, and is now yielding some saving work, and likely to further improve as we proceed with the end. The ground in the 60 cross-cut west is harder; but it is still letting out a little water. The 60 north, on the branch, is without any change to remark. The 45 north, on No. 1 branch, will yield about 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 45 north, on the western lode, is yielding a small quantity of ore, and from its promising appearance we are expecting an improvement daily. Our respective stopes are yielding about the same quantity of ore as they have for some time past, with the exception of the one in back of the 60, referred to in our last report. We shall, however, soon be bringing away work from this again also, as we have almost got it to rights. We are glad to say in consequence of the late showers our surface water has somewhat increased, which we find very necessary for our dressing operations.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Sept. 28: We have sent down all the 12-in. pumps, and completed the lift to the 36, which is now suspended Yoke's, and it will continue to be so until the water is sufficiently drained to enable us to fix it in the cistern, which I hope will be done in a few days. In the course of doing this work the water has nearly reached the back of the 24, consequently the whole of the workings, including the whole stopes, &c., throughout the mine have been filled: however, our present main pump-work is doing well, and the water drained 6 fms. below the 24. In the meantime the shaft-men are engaged in repairing the timber-work of both engine and whim shafts, the old timber being nearly all taken out, in order to make room to send down and receive the men, and additional size pumps, &c. Our last sampling of ore, computed 32 tons, weighed off yesterday 33 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs.

GREAT CRINNIS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 2: New Shaft: The shaftmen are now engaged in putting in the skip-rod from the 110 to the 120, which will be completed by to-morrow, when we shall at once commence to cut out the lode at the 120. We have not yet cut the lode driving south in the 110—ground favourable for driving. In the 100, driving west, the lode is still very large, containing good stones of copper ore. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 8 feet wide, 1 foot of the north part producing good saving work.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 2: There is no change since my last. The lode in the 45 has still some lead in it, but not to value. The blende pitches are still looking well.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 2: In the 125, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not enough to value. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 40 west the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 3: The lode in the 80, west of Hobler's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, containing more peach and mundic, with an increase of copper ore. Water issues more freely from the present end, which seems to indicate a further change. There is no alteration in the character of the ground in the 60 cross-cut since last reported on.—Setting for October: The 80 to drive west of Hobler's shaft, by six men, stented the month, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The cross-cut to drive south in the 60, by four men, stented the month, at 11*l.* 11*s.* per fm.

GREAT TYWARNHAILE.—J. Hampton, Oct. 3: At the eastern whim-shaft we have completed the skip-road to the 90, and set tribute in that level, which we shall clear as fast as possible, and get down the skip-roads in the other shafts; this level looks still better than any other level above it, and there are scores of fathoms of good and profitable orey ground both east and west of the engine-shaft; in the former direction the south lode is principally standing untouched, and parallel to where the main lode made large quantities of ore, a thing of great importance, as these lodes generally make more or less good opposite to each other, where ore in large quantities has been found on the principal lode. As we are clearing the 90 you will have more particulars. We are clearing the 80 west as fast as we can, and that level throughout is opening up exceedingly well; some of the pitches therein are improved. The upper levels are looking much the same as for some time past. We shall get down the skip-roads as fast as possible; and as soon as that is completed we shall be able to send much larger quantities of ore into the market.

GREAT WEST SETON.—H. Cowling, Oct. 3: We have been cross-cutting by shode pits to ascertain what lodes there are in the sett; on this I have nothing new to communicate, not having discovered any new lodes. Hearing that the West Wheal Seton lodes are very rich in the western part of their ground, I went to ascertain the facts. One of the agents told me that the lode in the bottom of the 100 is 12 feet wide, worth 200*l.* per fathom, and the lode bears some degrees north of west. This, it appears, would bring it in a right line for our engine-shaft, or main lode, and I believe it to be one and the same lode, not only from the course of the lode, but from the character of the spar, peach, mundic, &c., of which it is composed, it being a very wide lode, similar to the one in the bottom of our adit level. I am told, too, that they have five other stopes in work in the western ground from the 100 up; that these will yield from 8 to 11 tons of ore per fathom, and a deal of ore ground left idle in reserve in this direction. West Seton is a splendid mine, and we have a right to expect as good a one in Great West Seton. Of course you know that the Great West Seton is nearly due west of the West Seton, and nearly adjoining; I cannot see otherwise than that we must have a good mine. The West Seton party have of late commenced working on some of their north lodes, and are producing a great deal of copper. I repeat my former assertions—that is, I fully believe we shall find the main lode of our mine equally as rich in the 20 or 30 as any lode in the West Seton at any level. I think it would not take more than ten weeks after the water is in fork to get our shaft deep enough for a 20 fm. level, and about three months after to get it to the 30 fm. level.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Bugelhole, J. Delbridge, Oct. 2: Copper-house Shaft: The lode in the stope in back of the 220, west of the shaft, is worth 15*l.* per fm. No. 2 is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 210 west, is worth 14*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 18*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 17*l.* per fm. No. 4 stope is suspended. We have cut the point of the horse in the 210 west, and drained the water down, and have put the men to drive through the north part of the lode, and shall be able to report on it next week. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 22*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 23*l.* per fm., and No. 3 is worth 8*l.* per fathom.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, J. Hoskin, Oct. 2: Old Mine: In the rise in back of the 85, east of Harvey's, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth for tin and copper ore 12*l.* per fm.—Carnmeal: Painter's engine-shaft is sunk to the 78, where the men are now engaged in cutting plat, laying down skiproad, &c. In the 68, east of Painter's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 45*l.* per fm. In the same level, west of shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a little tin. In the 36, west of Crotch's, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. At Hosken's flat-rod shaft, below the 68, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding occasional rich stones of tin, and presenting indications of early improvement. In the 68, east of Hosken's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, saving work; in the same level west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 58, east of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, saving work; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the winze below this level, about 23 fms. west of Hosken's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In No. 1 stopes, in back of this level, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In No. 2 stopes, in back of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. In the 48, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, not yielding enough tin to value. We have 53 pitches, employing 124 men, at tributes varying from 5*s.* to 14*s.* in 1*l.*

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Oct. 2: We have about 2 ft. more to sink at the engine-shaft to make it the required depth for bearers, cistern, and trip-plat, preparatory to driving the 52, which will be completed by the end of this week. The stopes in back of the 40, east from engine-shaft, still maintain their value as that of last week —30*l.* per fm. We have nearly completed cutting down the ground below the 20 to the 30, at Thomas's shaft; we shall commence putting in bed-plank within a day or two, in order to bring the kibble to the 30. The pitches are much as usual. We are dressing, crushing, and carting to quay as fast as possible, having upwards of 80 tons already on the quay since last sampling, which was on Friday last. The whole of the machinery is working well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, Oct. 1: In the 152 we have driven about 12 ft. to the south of Metal engine-shaft, and in the cross-cut we have intersected a lode about 10 inches wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm.; the ground to the south of it shows good indications of another part of it being south. In the 142 fm. level, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is very much disordered from the influence of the slide, and at present is worth about 20*l.* per fathom. In the 142 fathom level, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the north part of the lode is 3 feet wide, worth about 40*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 142, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 150*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 132, west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, but poor for minerals. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 2 feet wide, good stones of tin ore. We have enlarged Ivey's shaft down to the back of the 100, and have four men preparing to fix the pitwork in the 70, which we shall commence to send down in the course of a week or ten days. We have cased Edward's shaft down to the bottom, which is near the 50, and have also cut a plat in that level, driven south about 6 ft., and intersected the lode, which is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value; the lode looks very promising to improve, we have commenced to drive east on it. We have sunk the new shaft on the south lode about 10 fms. below surface, and intersected the lode in it about 9 fms. deep, which is 2 feet wide, yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value; the lode looks promising. In the stopes in the bottom of the 132, east and west of the winze, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 50*l.* per fm. In the stopes in back of the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 50*l.* per fm. In stopes in back of the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. In the stopes in back of the 122, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth about 20*l.* We are preparing Metal shaft to draw with two kibbles, and expect to complete it in the course of a fortnight. All our machinery throughout the mine is working well.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. Phillips, Oct. 1: The lode in the stopes in back of the 25, east of Rowe's rise, is worth from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. We sampled on Friday last two parcels of copper ore. No. 1 (computed), 26 tons; No. 2 (computed), 23 tons; total, 49 tons.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Oct. 3: Dunsford's Sump, on Page's Vein: We are down 8 yards with this sump on the vein through orey ground, which promises well. We shall cut the ends of this down the next week for ore.—Parry's Sump, east from Dunsford's Shaft: The bottom of this is rather hard, but the ends of it look well. We shall commence cutting the ends of it for ore on Monday next. Foulke's sump, on one of the new veins called Dunsford's Vein, is down 4 yards, and the vein at the bottom of it is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and lead mixed throughout. The stopes which the tributers worked on are very nearly finished, and the main trials that we have are in the bottom of the mine. These appear very promising. We have commenced opening a little on the ground eastward from Ward shaft at the 55 yard level. My opinion is that the run of ore we had west from this shaft has dropped below the level in this part of the mine, and that by sinking a sump we shall meet with it again. We shall sample from 10 to 12 tons of ore next week.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Oct. 2: The 100 west will produce 40*l.* worth of ore per fathom. The 85 will produce 55*l.* worth of ore per fathom. In the rise lately commenced in the back of the 85, against Bailey's engine-shaft, the lode is worth full 60*l.* per fathom. There is no material change at any other point.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. H. Rodda, Oct. 2: In the 40, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and a little ore. In the 25 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, prian, gossan, and spots of copper ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Sept. 28: There has not been any lode taken down in the 75 east during the past week. The lode in the 30 east is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic, and good stones of ore, yielding about 1¼ ton of the latter per fm., and opening profitable tribute ground. The tributers are all working well throughout the mine, and earning fair wages.—Eastern Mine: The lode in the 70 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic, and rich stones of copper ore, and there is more water oozing from this end during the past week. There has been some good work broken from the lode, about 9 fms. east of cross-cut; and there is now to be seen in the bottom of the level a good orey lode. You must please bear in mind that the 60 was driven east of cross-cut 33 fms. before any ore to notice was met with, which fully shows the ore-bearing ground is dipping west fast. The lode in the 60 east is poor at present. The lode in the stopes in back of the 60 is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., worth from 6*l.* to 7*l.* per ton, a splendid looking lode. We weighed off on the 27th inst. 69 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs. of ore, and sampled for September 90 tons (computed), 66 tons of which is fair quality ore, the produce of four weeks' working.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Sept. 28: To-day being our setting and pay day, the different pitches and bargains were set. The appearance of the mine is much the same as for some time past. In our next report we will send full particulars.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Oct. 3: The 53 east is let at 11*l.* per fm., the lode being composed of quartz, iron, mundic, and stones of ore. The same level west is set at 14*l.* per fm.; in this end the lode is large, carrying mundic and occasional stones of ore. In the 41 east the lode is at present small, strongly oozing with water, which causes us to hope for an improvement here ere long; this end is driving at 9*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The stopes in back of the 41 west are worth about 20*l.* per fathom, the lode being large, composed of mundic and ore. In the 30 east we have again resumed the driving of the level on the course of the lode, and are glad to say the appearances are much more encouraging than we have seen for some time previous, the lode being about 3 ft. wide, consisting of peach, mundic, spar, and ore—good saving work; this end is driving at 8*l.* per fm. In the 20 east the lode is composed of peach, mundic, spar, and ore, carrying a quantity of green carbonate of copper; set at 5*l.* per fm. In the 10 east no lode has been taken down during the past week; driving at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The tribute department presents much the same appearance as for some time past, having 10 pitches in operation, at an average tribute of 10*s.* in 1*l.*

LONG RAKE.—T. Evans, Oct. 6: We have nothing new to report in the 48 west. The 48 east is driving on a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, all saving work for dressing—a rather fine looking lode. The stope behind this level is worth about 15 cwts. per fm.; this part of the mine is opening up very well; the shaft is sinking with the usual speed, and will not be long reaching the next level; we expect to take the lode in sinking a fathom or so more. Our engine-shaft is working three strokes in about five minutes. The dressing as usual, and our 20 tons secured for next Thursday's sale.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, Oct. 2: At Paddock's shaft, the 20 yards level driving south has become harder for driving; we have cut into a watercourse; in the end there are strong ribs of spar intermixed with the stone, and small spots of ore occasionally. The shaft at the back of the office is going down very well; we are at the depth of 36 yards, but not at the bottom of the old workings yet; the ground is very congenial for lead, and it is my opinion we shall have good lead when we get under the old workings. The cross-cut driving south from west shaft is a little easier for driving.

MAUDLIN.—W. and J. Tregay, Sept. 28: Old Mine: The water is down 5 fms. below the 30; forking now entirely depends on the weather.—West Mine: The shaft is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft.; lode divided by a horse; the parts being principally gossan.—South Mine: The adit end is driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 8 in.; lode small; set to drive by two men, at 50*s.* per fm. As soon as the water can be got out of the old mine, working in the bottom levels will be immediately resumed.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Oct. 2: The lode referred to in my last report is getting smaller, and the branch by its side is to all appearance forming the main part of the lode, with spots of good ore. All the branch going west has been taken down that will pay for doing so; set to six men to drive 1 fm. in the end, at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and to stope 2 fms. in the back, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The lode in the 20 east is in two branches, about 1 foot apart, which are showing spots of ore; the country is a congenial killas for deposits of ore, and hence I am encouraged to believe we shall see a better lode as we extend east; set to six men, 1 fm., at 5*l.* 10*s.* The stopes in the bottom of this level are producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. for 1 fm. deep; set to six men, 2 fms., at 4*l.* 5*s.* per fm.

NANTY.—Sept. 30: No change of importance has occurred since last report. We have resumed the driving of the 14 fm. level above the shallow adit north of boundary; the lode is 5 to 6 inches wide, worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over this level, 34 fathoms north of long rise, yields 13 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope over the same, 27 fathoms north of long rise, yields 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stope over the same level, 20 fathoms north of long rise, yields 10 cwts. per fm. The lode in winze sinking below the 14 fm. level, 30 fathoms north of long rise, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the rise going up against the winze from the shallow adit level, 30 fms. north of long rise, is 3 feet wide, containing spots of ore, but not to value. This point will be communicated in about three weeks. The roadway level is holed to the rise over the deep adit, which has been well ventilated that point. This level is now set to drive north of the boundary lode, 4 ft. wide, containing a little ore, but not to value; we expect this level to get into some good ore ground shortly, as it approaches the ore ground seen in back of the level below. The lode in the deep adit going north is large, and the part we are driving yields good stones of ore, and looking very promising. We have 30 tons of ore on surface ready for sampling on Monday next.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Oct. 2: Since our report of last week we have been sinking Grace's shaft on the south part of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, producing good work for tin: we shall not take down the north or copper part of the lode for the week. In the winze the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for copper and tin 15*l.* per fm.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, Sept. 27: I beg to hand you our setting report for October month:—The 78 west, to drive by three men and three boys, at 7*l.* 7*s.* per fathom; lode 6 to 9 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and tin. King's flat lode shaft to sink below the 42, by six men and three boys, at 10*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode in the shaft 10 to 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of copper ore—ground favourable for sinking. The 42 east, by two men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; lode 12 to 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore. The 42, west of King's, by two men, at 3*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the lode is small in this end. The engine and pit-work working well.

NORTH HAFOD.—M. Francis, Oct. 3: During the last week I carefully examined these mines, expressly for the shareholders, and I have great pleasure in testifying to the great progress made in opening the different lodes upon the property, some of which are the finest I ever saw so near the surface. It is not, perhaps, generally known that owing to the exclusive policy of the different landholders, although it was well known that the Frongoch and other rich lead veins passed through the property, it was effectually, for a long period of 70 to 80 years, sealed against all mining, until Mr. Chambers, judging that it was unwise to himself, the public community, and the mining world, to lock up such treasures (which are, in fact, the natural fruit of a somewhat barren district), determined to open the mines. A few months since a company was inaugurated in London, which is now almost, if not quite, completed for opening the lead mines on the northern division of the Haford estate, which includes the magnificent natural object of the Devil's Bridge. In the last three or four months an attempt has been made to open upon the rich lead lode of Frongoch, and with such success that I have never seen such beautiful gossans and minerals as are displayed in the mine pits along the back of this lode for a great length of ground. A little to the south of this line of trials there runs a great lode, called Rhiw Gotta, disclosing a few feet from the surface a great outburst of carbonate of lime, coloured with every variety of the chromates of lead. Upon this lode I have determined to make the first attack, by sinking upon it by means of water machinery. There is a very large issue of water from this out-cropping of minerals, but I think, although this may form a trifling impediment to sinking, it is a sign of a great formation of metal below, and I am arranging for machinery and pitwork to sink a shaft upon it at once, and I gave orders to have the water-course, to bring the water to the site of the wheel, made immediately. If we are so fortunate as to sink into a great mass of ore, which, from the look of the lode, I think we shall be, we will immediately commence to sink a shaft, upon such gossan coming up to surface, on another lode 150 fms. to the west of our first trial, the great Frongoch lode; for although both of these trials present at surface such manifestations of metal below as leave very little doubt upon my mind that both will turn out to be excellent mines, yet I judge it will be both more prudent and economic to carry on but one expensive trial—I mean a trial by means of our engine-shaft and machinery at one time. I have seen a great deal of success in opening up the Cardiganshire mines, but I have always noticed that companies are more successful that commence by small beginnings than those who lay out large capital in stock and plant, and all sorts of mining machinery, until they have established a good digging (in gold mining phraseology) in the lead deposit. We shall then see how to fix all our arrangements for permanent mining, so as to command the largest lines of produce. You will see that I have no doubts about the prospects, otherwise I should not venture to order the necessary machinery and other work to open the lodes in depth, where I am convinced they will be found very productive and profitable mines.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Sept. 28: The 27 end, contrary to my expectations, is still poor. The new shaft is now down 5 fms. below the 27; lode 3 ft. wide, and much improved since my last. No change elsewhere.

NORTH WHEAL BUSY.—J. W. Crase, Oct 2: The flat-rod shaft is sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. below the 51. Painter's lode, in the 51 east, is 3 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. for tin; the end is being driven by six men, at 8*l.* 10*s.* per fm. No lode taken down in the 51 west for the month. The lode in the 41 east is improved, being 1 ft. 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The new lode in the 30, east of Vivian's shaft, is looking better, being 1 ft. wide, with stones of copper and tin ores, with a promising appearance. The tribute pitches are improved.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Oct. 3: The water was in fork at the old shaft on Monday last, and we have resumed driving the cross-cut east in the 38 towards the new shaft; we are driving this cross-cut 25° south of east, to be in a direct line with the new shaft; the bearing of the lode in the last 6 ft. of this drivage is about 30° south of east. If this lode keeps this bearing, this is quite sufficient to prove that it is not the same lode that we have in the new shaft; in the present end the lode is fully 4 feet wide, of a most promising character. I think it most advisable to push on the cross-cut and let the lode stand until we have effected a communication with the shaft, as the killas is a great deal more favourable for driving in. We have a good supply of water to work the wheel, which is keeping the water out of the mine with ease.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—W. Gilbert, Oct. 3: In the 52 west, on the south lode, the parts are getting nearer, and improving, producing good stones of copper ore. The 42 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, and stones of copper ore; we are daily expecting an improvement, as we are nearly under the ore that is gone down in the bottom of the 32. The 32 west, on this same lode, is full 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of copper ore, also from 5 to 6 tons of blende per fm. In the 52, on new south lode, there is not any part intersected as yet of it; we expect soon to do so by the change of the ground that has taken place this day. By the present appearance of the ends we shall have an early improvement in them.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—R. Nankivell, Oct. 3: We have commenced to drive on the middle lode, west of the whim-shaft, in the 54 yard level; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, carbonate of lime, and good stones of lead ore—a very kindly lode. Other parts of the mine without alteration.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, Sept. 28: Engine-shaft: The sinking is going on very satisfactorily; lode producing good stones of tin. The 110 east is worth 50*l.* per fm.; no wall in the end, and it will not be advisable to retard the driving to find the wall, until communication has been effected with the winze. The 100 winze is not very well drained, still we are able to sink it, which will be continued until the water prevents us; lode worth 100*l.* per fm. The 100 east is poor, but the lode again improving in appearance, and the ground more congenial for tin, with 50 fms. of unwrought ground above; this is a very important point. The 90 west is poor, but the course of tin ground cut by the rise in back of this level cannot now be very far above this end, to prove which, as soon as the present rise is through, it will be advisable to put up another near the present end. In the 68 west winze the lode is poor to commence in bottom of the level, but already improving; we do not think we shall have far to sink before meeting with the tin ground.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 40 east is worth 8*l.* per fm.

PELYN WOOD.—R. Ware, Oct. 3: The 10 end south is being driven, as per bargain, 10 fms. for 50*l.*; the ground is moderately easy. By continuing this driving, we shall intersect three east and west lodes, which at surface present every appearance of rich courses of copper ore in depth.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, Sept. 28: We have nothing new in the mine to inform you. In the sump-shaft we have done nothing for the week; we are going to take out the drawing-lift from the 106 to the 118, and add it to the plunger-lift, before the men can go on with the sinking of the shaft; we hope to get it in order next week.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, J. Gribble, Sept. 28: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 30, by six men, at 24*l.* per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. The 30, to drive east of this shaft, by two men and two boys, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not enough to value. The 30, to drive west of ditto, by six men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode 1 foot wide, of no value; we have about 3½ fms. further to extend this level before we come in under the old men's workings, met with in the level above, and which we hope to accomplish in the course of the ensuing month. The 20, to drive east of ditto, by two men and two boys, at 4*l.* per fathom; lode 1 foot wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The winze to sink below this level, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode 2½ feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 20, to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 2*l.* 10*l.* per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, and worth for tin and copper 5*l.* per fathom; this lode is presenting good indications, and we think the time is not far distant when we shall be able to speak of an important change for the better.—New North Lode: The 30, to drive east and west of cross-cut, by four men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode 1 foot wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm.—Western Shaft: The 30, to clear and secure west of this shaft by two men and two boys, at 1*l.* per fm.

PENTRE LYGAN.—J. Evans, Oct. 2: We continue sinking the shaft in the usual way; the ground rather hard, but it is the usual stone of the district, and must be sunk through to reach the veins. A little perseverance, I hope, will accomplish this, when something good may be expected.

PROSPER UNITED.—Wm. H. Martin, Oct. 3: Our drainage of the mines is at present rather slow, and will continue so until the necessary pitwork is fixed at Louisa's engine-shaft, which will take us next week to complete and drop the lift below the 30. We have had a heavy piece of ground to secure in

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—H. Woolcock, Oct 3: In the 20, east of Jennings's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 90, west of footway, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 80, west of footway, the lode is 2 feet wide; the lode in this end is looking more favourable. In the 80, east of Jennings's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, impregnated with ore. The rise above this level is communicated, and set on tribute at 4s. 6d. in 1l. In the 74, at Richard's, we are still driving south, and expect to cut the lode before the end of this month. In the 58, west of Richards's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, opening tribute ground. Wellington shaft is communicated to the 34, and we have set a pitch in the back at 6s. 8d. in 1l. In the 34, east of Wellington shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The tribute department throughout the mine is looking very well.

SCHULL BAY.—W. Thomas, Sept. 28: The sumpmen have finished their bargain, and squared down the engine-shaft to the 16; but as it will take two or three days for them to clear their stuff, I have deferred setting to sink for cistern, bearers, &c., until all the stuff is cleared. No. 3 whim-shaft is set to sink below the 8 to six men, at 9l. per fm.; it will be more economical to sink in the killas by the side of the lode (which will be taken down afterwards) than sinking in the lode, which is very large, and consists of quantities of spar, elvan, and rich stones of ore. Just over, and to the west of this shaft, there was a large course of ore; and as the lode in sinking is of the same character, I see no reason why we may not find a course of ore in the 16 and deeper levels. Before we begin to drive the 16 west towards No. 3 whim-shaft, I intend to cross-cut the lode to the south wall, and then drive west on the south part, instead of driving on the north part in the killas, especially as the lode has made a considerable warp or bend towards the south. We are rapidly clearing the accumulated stuff in the 8 and 16, and putting all the deads to stull. This has caused considerable delay, owing to the non-arrival of the vessel with timber. Thomas's lode, south part, is set to two men, at 3l. per fm.; this is promising ground, and producing stones of ore.

SCORRIER CONSOLS.—J. W. Crase, T. White, Oct 2: Good progress has been made in sinking the engine-shaft during the past month, which is now down 31 fms. below surface; the ground still continues easy for sinking, and no increase of water. We have set 1 fathom to sink, at 8l., to six men and three boys, which will be completed this week, when we shall fix a plunger-lift, cut plat, and cross-cut to the lodes with as little delay as possible, also continue the sinking of the engine-shaft to a deeper level, which can be done with great dispatch, the ground being very easy. The shaft on No. 2 lode is sunk 5 fms. 5 ft. 8 in. below the 18; present price for sinking, by six men, 3l. per fathom; the lode maintains its size (4 ft. wide), and is composed of peach and gossan, with a good appearance, and indicates a speedy improvement. The new shaft is sunk 7 fms. below surface; we have about 8 fms. more to sink to be deep enough to ventilate the tin ground on No. 1 lode, which will enable us to set tributers to work and raise tin. We have still six men and three boys employed in clearing the adit, and hope to finish it before the winter sets in. Our surface work is nearly finished for the present, consequently our cost in future will be much less than it has been. We shall now turn our attention to the opening of the mine, which will be carried out as fast as possible.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Oct. 3: In the 62 west no lode has been met with west of the cross-course. In the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Mayne's stopes, in the back of the 50, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Gribbon's rise, in the back of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, no lode has been taken down. In the 40, east of Head's rise, on the south part of the main lode, this end is suspended, being near the boundary, and a new rise is commenced in the back of the same level; the lode is worth for length of rise, 9 feet, 45l. per fathom. In the 30, driving east, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore.—No. 2 South Lode: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In Blanchard's stopes, in the back of the 50, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Rowe's stopes, in the back of the 40, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, Sept. 28: In the engine-shaft we have another large floor of spar; the lode, as stated last week, continues more vertical, and is about 6 in. wide, of quartz, with a little peach and mundic; the granite about the lode looks something better for producing copper ore. We have about 4½ ft. more to sink to complete the lift to the 90; I hope by that time we shall be through the floor of spar referred to above, which will enable us to see if any further change takes place in the character of the lode under it. The lode in the 62 west continues small, and contains a little ore, but not to value; the ground is a little harder, but of a favourable description for copper ore; the end altogether looks promising; present price 10l. per fathom; former price 7l. per fm. The 47 north continues hard; set at former price, 16l. per fm. We are doing nothing in the winze; the men being still engaged putting in flat-rods in the level, which I hope will be completed next week.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Oct. 2: We intend to put the remaining 24 heads of stamps to work to-morrow. Underground operations are in good working order.

SOUTH CRENVER.—T. Chegwin, Oct. 1 In the flat-rod shaft sinking below the 105 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 105 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.—South Mine: In the 51, east of cross-cut, on new south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 51, west of cross-cut, on the new south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin and mundic. In the winze in bottom of the 32, on the middle lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Oct. 1: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day the following bargains and tribute pitches were set:—The 80 end, to drive west of the engine-shaft, by six men, at 9l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, and of a promising character, at present yielding ⅛ ton per fm. The 80 end, to drive east of the shaft, by six men, at 9l. per fathom; the lode in this end is of much the same character and value as the lode in the west end. I would here remark that we have driven about 6 feet in each end, both east and west of the shaft; we shall now push on these ends as fast as possible. Meantime the sinking of the winzes below the 70, both east and west of the shaft, will be attended to. The 70 end, to drive east by six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; no lode has been taken down in the end during the past fortnight, in consequence of the end being full of stuff; we shall at once proceed to clear out the stuff and take down the lode. There are four stopes let in the back of the 70, both east and west of the shaft, to 18 men, at 60s., 63s., and 65s. per fathom; these stopes at present are yielding on an average about ⅛ ton per fathom. To sink a winze below the 60, east of the shaft, by six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm.; at present we are only carrying a very small portion of the lode, which is looking very promising. To stope in the bottom of the 60, west of engine-shaft, by four men, at 60s. per fm.; we shall commence taking down the lode in this stope this week. The 30, to drive east on the north lode, by two men, at 90s. per fm.; the lode at this point at present is small and poor. The 29, to drive west of the air-shaft, by four men, at 6l. 5s. per fm. Since my last report we have taken down the lode here, and I am glad to say it looks much more promising than when last reported on; present value from 8 to 10 cwts. per fathom. In stoping down the side of the level in the 40 east we have a little ore, but not sufficient to value as yet. We have not as yet found the lode in the third trench, but I hope to do so in the course of a few days.—Tribute: Seven tribute pitches let to 18 men, at tributes varying from 10l. 10s. to 12l. per ton, they paying all cost. The dressing of the skimpings for two months, at 10l. per ton. The dressing of the slimes for two months, at 11l. per ton, they paying all cost. We intend to sample on Monday next a parcel of lead and about 14 tons of copper ore. All our machinery is in good working order.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Oct. 3: In the 40 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, and occasionally good stones of copper ore, with every appearance to improve. In Williams's rise, in back of the 40, no lode has been taken down this week. In the stopes in the back of the 40, east of Leaman's rise, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the stopes west of Leaman's rise the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 1⅛ ton of copper ore per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, Oct. 2: In the 16, driving south of Ley's shaft, the ground is more speedy for progress, composed of capels and mundic, re-set at 7l. per fm. In the bottom end, driving west of the north cross-cut, on the course of the lode the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of white iron, blende, mundic, and spots of copper ore. Capt. Davey took the bearing of the old Wheal Betsy eastern lead lode, and found it to be underlying 1 ft. 6 in. in the fathom, and if it continues its same course we shall intersect it about 7 fms. from the present end, now driving west.

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY.—J. Borlase, Sept. 30: The men are getting on very well in cutting the plat at Webb's shaft, and will soon be in a position to resume sinking. I think we can sink 10 fms. below the deep adit level without an engine, and from present prospects make good returns of tin, as the ground we have driven through at the adit will pay well to take away. We have two men working in back of the adit level, which is producing tinstuff worth 3½ cwts. to a ton. In the adit level, west of Webb's shaft, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing good tin—stamping work. I must tell you that I am much pleased with the appearance of the lodes throughout, and believe that we shall have as good a mine as the neighbouring ones north of us.

SOUTH WHEAL MARGARET.—W. Richards, Oct. 3: On the gossan lode the men have completed timbering the shaft, and resumed the sinking; the ground continues easy for progress, with the lode much of the same character as when last reported. I hope to complete the erection of the whim, and set the same to work by the end of the week, which will enable us to make greater progress in developing this point; we shall also get on with the erection of changing-house, &c., with all possible dispatch.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 2: Youren's Lode: At Michell's engine-shaft sinking below the 130, the lode is 15 in. big, of peach, spar, jack, and spots of ore. The lode in the 150 west is 18 in. wide, of peach and spar—unproductive. In the 120 west the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 110 west is 18 in. wide, of peach and spar. The two stopes in the back of the 120 west each yields 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 end is 2 feet wide, yielding from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 78 west the lode is small and unproductive.—South Lode: In the rise in back of the 130 east the lode is 18 inches wide, of peach and spar; the same will apply to the lode in the winze sinking below the 120. The lode in the 120 east is 3 feet wide, of spar and mundic. The lode in the 110 end east is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom The winze sinking in the bottom of the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes in back of the 110 east each yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 18 in. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.—North Lode: In the 90 end, west of Michell's engine-shaft, the lode 2 feet wide—unproductive.—New South Lode: In the 78, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. big—unproductive.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, Sept. 28: The 164 end, east of Billing's, is worth 45l. per fm. The 164 end west is worth 60l. per fm. The stopes in this part of the mine are looking very well. There is no change in the copper department since my last.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Oct. 3: Giesler's lode, in the shaft sinking below the 50, is 14 in. wide, with tin it, not enough to value. In the 50, west of shaft, the lode is 12 in. with a very promising appearance. In the 50, east of shaft, the ground is still hard for driving. In the 30, east of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth from 15l. to 20l. per fm. In the stopes in back of the 40 east the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 40 west the lode is 20 in. wide, tinny. Roderick's lode, 20 fathoms east of Louisa's shaft, is worth 3l. per fm. The 10, west of Louisa's shaft, is still clearing. It is my opinion Giesler's shaft should be sunk as fast as possible, and when we reach the 60 commence driving east and west on the carbona lode.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, Oct. 1: Highburrow Lode: In the 184, driving east of engine-shaft, the lode is at present poor. At Martin's east shaft, sinking under the 173, the lode is worth for tin 20l. per fm. In the 173, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is worth for tin 10l. per fm. In the winze sinking under the 173, east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 15l. per fm.—Chapple's Lode: In the 162, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is at present poor, and we have about 7 fms. further to drive to get under downright shaft; we hope to effect this communication in about two months from this time. The lode in the downright shaft, sinking under the 152, is at present poor. In the 152, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 20l. per fm. In the 152, driving east from boundary winze, the lode is worth for tin 15l.—Duncan's Lode: In the 142, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is worth for tin 40l. per fm. The rise in back of the 142 is worth for tin 18l. per fm.; this lode is opening up well in this level, and we are making fair progress with the 100, as also with the 162 cross-cut, to see some lode. Nothing new in any other part of the mine. I consider that it is now in a position to return 25 tons of tin per month.

TOLCARNE.—Oct. 2: Field's Lode: The lode at Field's shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2½ feet wide, yielding about 3 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft, 12 feet. The lode in the 30 west yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30 east the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 east is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and letting out a quantity of water. The lode in the 20 west yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 10 east, is small and unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 10 west is 14 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and good stones of ore. The lode in the adit end east is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, a kindly end.—Eathoven's Lode: The stope in the back of the adit west of cross-cut is much the same as last reported, worth about 20l. per fm. for tin. The ground in the adit cross-cut driving south is rather hard, as also is the ground at King's shaft.

TOLVADDEN.—F. Gundry: The shaftmen will commence on Monday to cut cistern-plat and bearer-hitches, in order to fix the lift, &c. The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fathoms below the 67; the ground has improved for sinking. The 67 east has been driven during the present week 3 feet; the lode is improving, yielding 2¾ tons of ore per fm., worth 25l. per fm. At the 67 west the cross-cut is through the lode; we have discovered the north wall; whole length of cross-cut 2 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. We have had no horse in this cross-cut; we have to drive 3 ft. west in this part to communicate with No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60. No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60 west, is now 5 fms. deep; from 5 to 6 ft. more will communicate with the back of the 67. The 60 east has been driven this week 10 feet on the flookan part. Gundry's shaft is now sunk 3¼ fathoms below the 50; the south part of the lode we are sinking on does not look quite so promising during the last 3 ft., but the north part of our sinking is much the same as it has been, and is of a very promising character; we think the best way will be to sink this as deep as the water will allow, which we think will be about 2½ fms. deeper; this can be accomplished in about three weeks time, if the ground continues as it is, after which thoroughly cross-cut the lode, as the ore lies further north than we are at present in the upper levels. At the 50 east we have discovered the north wall of the lode, and commenced to drive on it, seeing that the ground to the north is of a softer nature than it is on the south; here we have a leader of ore and mundic mixed, about 6 in. wide, quite up and down the end, worth at present from 2l. to 3l. per fm. You see how we are working this end, which will save time and expense, as it is probable that this leader will carry us to something better, when the horse we have gone through wears out. The 40 east has been driven this week 9 feet by the side of the lode; we consider that this end is about 2 feet in Wheal Down field; had we not better drive it forth 3 fms. further, and then cross-cut the lode? By so doing we shall leave a short length of ground about the boundary, in case there should be any difference in the dialling between the different lord's lands. We are not at present in a position to say what quantity of best ore we shall have in our next sampling; this will depend upon how the ore in No. 1 winze, from the 60 to the 67, will yield when we are holed in a great measure, as we shall begin to take down the lode as soon as we have communicated these levels, both in the winze and the back of the 67. We hope the 67 east will continue to improve, as we shall then get more best ore than we anticipated when we wrote you on Thursday.

TRENCROM.—F. Bennetts, Oct. 3: In the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, the lode is 12 inches wide, of a promising character for improvement; set to drive by three men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom. In the 100, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 5l. per fathom; set to drive by three men, at 3l. per fathom. In the 90, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fathom; set to drive by two men, at 3l. per fm. In the 90, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fathom; set to drive by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing low price tinstuff; set to drive by two men, at 3l. per fathom. In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. per fathom; let to drive by two men, at 4l. 10s. per fathom. The 60 cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, set to drive by two men, at 4l. per fathom. The 60 cross-cut, south-east of the engine-shaft, set to drive by two men, at 2l. per fathom. The 30, east of the engine-shaft, is not communicated with Hollow's shaft; a cross-cut south is set to drive by two men, at 6l. per fathom. A cross-cut is driving at the bottom of Hollow's shaft by six men, at 7l. per fathom: we have about 6 feet to hole. Michell's flat-rod shaft is sunk 6 fathoms below the 20; the lode is worth 7l. per fathom; set to sink by six men, at 13l. per fathom. In the 20, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3l. per fm.; set to drive by two men, at 2l. 5s. per fathom.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Sept. 28: Goblet Lode: The lode in the 25, east of engine-shaft, is without any material alteration since my last. We have now holed the winze from the 15 to the 25, and which has laid open a piece of tinny ground. The stope above the 25, east of the shaft, is worth about 6l. per fm. The stope above the 15 east is without any change; in places there is a good lode, worth 6l. per fm. The lode in the rise above the 15 west is worth about 4l. 10s. per fm.—Flat-rod Lode: The lode in the 20 west is about 1 ft. wide, alive for tin, and looking promising. We are getting on satisfactorily with the stamping, and, on the whole, we think this mine is improving.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, Oct. 2: I hope to see the lode at the 72 in about a week or ten days. There is no particular change to notice throughout the mine.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Oct. 1: Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is down about 7½ fms.; the lode in the present bottom is of considerable width, composed of sulphate of barytes, blende, with spots of copper and lead ores throughout. The ground is more favourable for progress than for some time past. In the 100, driving north of shaft cross-cut, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of sulphate of barytes, spotted with lead ore, but not to value. In the 100, driving south of great cross-course, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 90, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of barytes, but without lead to save. In the winze sinking below the 80, south of said shaft, lode 18 in. wide, composed of barytes, blende, and stones of lead ore. In the 80, driving north of engine-shaft, the lode is 4½ feet wide, yielding stones of lead ore. In the adit, south of Nant, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, but unproductive. The tribute department is without material change for some time past. The engines and pitwork are in good working order.

WENTNOR.—T. Pierce, Oct. 3: I have taken the four men from Abel's sump, and placed them at Bradley's shaft, to make up eight men there, as the water is very fast. We shall now work the 24 hours round. This shaft is 20 yards deep, still in strong shale. We expect shortly to cut the limestone again. We have began to drive east and west from bottom of Grosvenor shaft; the vein is strong, and the ground is favourable for ore. After driving a couple of yards in each direction we shall prepare the shaft so as to be able to draw from the bottom with the whim; it will then be very handy.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Oct. 2: In the 114, west of Percy's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, improved in appearance, and producing good stones of ore. In the 94, west of Grenville's engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 84 west is 2 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. In the 75 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 65 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ore throughout—about 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 52 west is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore occasionally.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, Oct. 3: The ground in the 40 east, from engine, continues to be of the same congenial character for the production of copper ore as previously described, and the lode upwards of 18 in. wide, consisting of spar, capel, and mundic, impregnated with yellow copper ore.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Sept. 30: We have intersected some granite in the back of the cross-cut in the 150, and it looks as if we were through the lode; another week, however, will enable me to speak more definitely about this. We have commenced the 162, and shall extend it 12 ft. by the side of the lode in favourable ground to form a temporary plat, and we expect to commence to cross-cut the lode in a fortnight from this time.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards, Oct. 3: The engine-shaft is completed to the 76, and the men are busily engaged in casing and dividing the same from the 64 to the 76, also putting in ladder-road. This work will be accomplished by the latter end of this week, when we shall commence to drive south towards the lodes with all possible speed.

WEST PAR.—H. G. Webb, Oct. 3: The engine-shaft is sunk and timbered 4 fms. 5 ft. below adit; the ground is much harder for sinking, but still favourable. The adit level is going on in killas of much the same character as when last reported on. The engine-shaft is forking slowly; we are down 6 ft. under the 55. We hope to be in fork shortly, and will give the inspector's word of it.

WEST TOLGUS.—Oct. 2: South Lode: The lode at Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 40 is 2 feet wide, of soft spar, jack, and good stones of ore. In the 65, west of Wheal Raven engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of peach, spar, jack, and good stones of ore. Taylor's shaft will be deep enough by the end of this week to cut bearer holes below the 40, and to fix the plunger-lift.—North Lode: In the 50, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of spar and jack, with spots of ore. In the same level, driving west, the lode is split in two branches—unproductive. The lode in the 40, east of cross-cut, is 20 in. wide, producing ⅛ ton of ore per fathom, and promising. The ground in the 50 and 30 cross-cuts north is moderately easy.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, W. Hosking, Sept. 28: The 10 east is driven 6 ft.; lode 10 in. wide; this end has just passed a cross-course; we expect in a short time this lode will improve, as we are coming under the old men's workings. The lode in the 10, west of shaft, is 10 in. wide, yielding saving work for tin. The flat-rod-shaft is much the same. No change in the adits; ground much the same.

WEST WHEAL LOVELL.—H. Harris, Sept. 27: The 20 east is still improving; lode 2 ft. wide, 9 in. of the lode saving work for lead. In the 20 west there is no alteration since last week. In the western whim-shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of a beautiful soft spar, spotted with lead.

— Henry Harris, October 1: I beg to say that there is a very great improvement in our 20 end east; the lode is more than 3 ft. wide, and 2½ ft. of it saving work for lead, so that I shall immediately prepare a parcel for sale.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Sept. 27: Cater's engine-shaft to sink below the 58, by six men, at 13l. per fm.; on the south part of the lode the ground is of an easy killas for exploring. The 58 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode full 3 ft. wide, in which we find black ore, with crystalised copper; here we are expecting a speedy improvement, as it is approaching the orey ground below the 48. The 48 west, to four men, at 5l. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, with good ore, worth about 4l. per fm.; this is looking kindly for getting into another run of orey ground. There are two stopes working in back of this level, one by eight men and one boy, the other by four men, at 2l. 10s. per fm.; the former is worth 8l., and the latter from 4l. to 5l. per fm. The winze below this level, to six men, at 7l. 10s. per fm., in which there is a good orey lode, worth about 30l. per fm. The cross-cut north at Cater's shaft at the 28, to four men, at 5l. per fm.; the ground being easy for exploring. The cross-cut south at Park shaft, to two men and two boys, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; here the ground is changing, and we are expecting that we are near the lode.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Oct. 1: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last:—A cross-cut to drive south from Winstow engine-shaft, by six men, at 12l. per fm.; the end is now 2 fms. from the shaft, and we expect to drive 2 fms. more to cut the lode. A plat to cut at the 90, by three men, at 4l. 10s. per solid fm. The 80 to drive east, by six men, at 6l., and the same level west, by four men, at 7l. per fm.; in each end the lode is about 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. A winze to sink under the 80, by four men, at 10l. per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm., and likely to improve. A stope in back of the 80, by four men, at 8l. 10s. per fm.; in it the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The 70 west, by four men, at 6l. per fm.; in this end the lode is 2 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. A winze to sink under the 70, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is small. The 70 to drive east, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, very promising, and producing good stones of ore. The 60 cross-cut south, by four men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom. The 60 cross-cut south, by two men, at 5l. per fathom; and the adit to drive west, by two men, at 7l. per fathom.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., Sept. 28: No change of any importance has taken place during the past week. The 40 and 54 are yielding good stones of black and grey ore of a most promising character. We hope to sample on Wednesday next from 17 to 18 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Sept. 28: South Lode: In the 92 west we have commenced to drive by the side of the lode. In the 81 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The most productive part of the lode is from the bottom of the level for about 4½ ft. up the end. Peter's winze, below the 61 west, is communicated with the rise in back of the 71, and the lode has proved productive throughout, worth on the average from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. The 71 and 61 west will be resumed driving next week. In the 50 west the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of the lode. The lode in the stope below this level is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 cross-cut south we have cut a branch 6 in. wide, producing rich stones of ore. The cross-cut is being pushed on as fast as possible, and the ground is moderate for opening. In the boundary cross-cut north a branch is also being cut, about 5 inches wide, producing rich stones of ore; here the ground is moderate for working, and I consider the cutting of these branches looks favourable for the main lodes being found productive when met with. North Lode: In the 52 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and a little gossan, and spotted with mundic and ore.—Tribute: No alteration to notice. We sampled yesterday 253 tons of ore (computed). J. Williams's assay of copper ore, sampled Sept. 27:—71 tons (computed), produce, 4½; 59 tons, 5½; 53 tons, 6½; 42 tons, 3¾; 28 tons, 5⅜; total, 253 tons. Average produce, 5. Probable value, 1100l.

WHEAL EMMA.—R. Dunstan, Sept. 28: In addition to the copper, we have a good deal of tin in the lower levels; and to test its value I have set aside one set of stamps to stamp tinstuff. So far as seen we appear to have a good quantity of tin, and I believe it will prove to be a tin mine in depth; at any rate, it has every appearance of it at present. As to the copper, we are still opening some good ground, both east and west, especially in the 46 west and 58 east. The 70 east also appears changing in the character of the lode; and as there is a good lode gone down in the bottom of the 58, and as we are getting near it in the 70, we naturally expect an improvement in this level (70) daily. The 22 east also opens good tribute ground, so that I hope, with both tin and copper, some good results will are long be realised in Emma.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Sept. 28: The 110, east and west of the shaft, by nine men, at 4l. per fm.; the former is being driven for a plat, &c.; the lode in each place being from 18 to 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, iron, and a little ore—a promising lode. The 90 west, to four men, at 8l. per fm.; lode about 8 in. wide, of peach, mundic, and yellow ore—a kindly lode. The 80 fm. level cross-cut, north of the main lode, to eight men, at 15l. per fm.; we do not see any very material change in the character of the granite since our last. The flat-rod shaft to six men, at 8l. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, of a nice gossan and quartz, and which is alive for tin; this is looking very much better than it did at East Grenville at a similar depth.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Sept. 28: The lode in the 115 east end is 2 feet wide, of the same appearance as for some time past. Nothing new in the 115 north cross-cut. The lode in the 100 east end is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the stopes above the 100 is worth 15l. per fm. In the deep adit cross-cut the ground is easy for driving; no lode has been seen yet. The other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

WHEAL HENRY.—F. Pryor, Sept. 21: You must wait a little longer to have returns. When we have holed the winze from the 50 to the 70 we shall then commence to stope it down 5 fms; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good work. We are doing all we can.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds: We have set a pitch at the 14 to four men, extending from 3 fms. east to 3 fms. west of cross-cut from the shaft on the old lode, at 10s. in 1l. for tin, and at a standard of 55l. The north part of the lode is all worked away for lead, but there are capels standing for 5 or 6 ft. wide, the whole of which is tinny, and a great deal appears to be rich for tin. Various samples have been tried, yielding from 1½ to 4 cwts. per ton of stuff. If the average quality of capels is anything like the average of the samples tried, we have a capital mine for tin alone. In the cross-cut south we are in the capels of the south lode, and I hope in a few days to have to report a good lode of lead.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cook, October 3: The shaftmen have been engaged in putting timber in the new shaft, consequently there has not been much done in sinking, and there is no change worthy of remark in the character of the lode. I may just say that it still produces some good-looking gossan.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Oct. 2: The lode in the adit level, east of new shaft, is greatly improved in appearance, and is at present 14 in. wide, with occasional spots of lead in the lode; the ground about presents a beautiful appearance, and I anticipate we shall soon meet with a good discovery.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Symons, Oct. 2: The 17 is driven north of whim-shaft about 12 fathoms; lode 12 in wide, producing good dressing work for lead. The 17 is driven south about 9 fathoms, lode 8 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and lead—a very promising lode. The cross-cut is driven west of old lode nearly 15 fathoms, but no lode cut yet—ground favourable for driving; set at 35s. per fathom. We have intersected two ore three small branches, containing quartz, with spots of lead and copper ore, which I think is a good indication.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Oct. 2: In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. In the 40 the middle lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fm. for tin. In the eastern shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 2: The lode in the 85 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm.; west of shaft, 18 in. wide, and yielding saving work. In the 75 cross-cut north we have got into a softer spar than before, and hope now that the lode will soon be cut. In the 65 east the lode is yielding some black copper ore, and likely to improve. In the 55 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and very promising for copper ore. In the cross-cut north, in the 50, we are in the elvan course, the joints of which are strongly tinctured with copper, as in the 75, and give reason to expect a productive lode west of the cross-course. We are not likely to have any hard spar in this cross-cut after we are through the elvan, the spar and flookan being together in this level, and both cut through before we began to cross-cut. We have commenced a rise in the back of the 75 and one in back of the 50, west of shaft, and in each place we have a kindly lode, with some rich grey ore in it.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Oct. 3: We have again taken down the lode in the 30 west, and find it to be worth 3 tons per fm.; the stuff that came from 4½ fms. of ground in this end has yielded 15 tons of ore; our prospects here are very good. Thomas's stope will produce 4 tons per fm. The 20 west is without altera ion. The winze sinking below this level is producing saving work of low quality. There is a change for the better in the 30 east, on north lode; the ground is easier for driving, and the lode contains more mundic and ore, but not enough of the latter to value. We have now a full supply of surface water for all our purposes.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO.—A. Anthony, Aug. 15: Checo: The stopes in the back of the 40, west of Price's shaft, are worth 1 ton of 17 per cent. ores to the fathom. The stopes in back of the 30, north lode, are producing 4 tons of 12 per cent. ore to the fathom. The lode in No. 2 chiffon is not so good as when last reported, being worth at present about 1 ton of 12 and 18 per cent. ore per fathom. We have not reached the arch of ground we are clearing for, but hope to do so in a few days. Our operations being so limited my reports consequently are short.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, Aug. 12: The Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose maintains its very satisfactory conditi n, with merely such variations as are always likely to occur. The frente of San Pantaleon, that most advanced, is not at present giving as much carga as usual, but a cross-cut to the alto some way back is in beautiful ore, about 2½ varas wide; this gives a total width of 15 varas to this part of the vein, and frentes north and south from the cross-cut are being driven parallel to the work already carried to so considerable a distance; a narrow wall, formed of a portion of the vein which does not contain ore, separates the works. There is little in the other frentes. It may be expected that in about six weeks the pozo of San Andres will communicate with the contracielo of San Roberto, and then new works of much interest will be commenced. In the last three weeks the mine sales have amounted to $18,550; the buscones' to $4325, half the latter to the credit of the mine; the extraction by regular miners in the same time is 3678 cargas, of which 2100 cargas have been sold. The profit on the month of July has been $26,012.—Aug. 22: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: Lately some of the works, especially the frente of San Pataleon, had deteriorated, and Mr. Furber's report, enclosed, is founded on the state in which the mine was last week; but he examined it again yesterday, and last night I received information from him of considerable changes for the better. The frente of San Roberto has much improved; in that of La Trinidad the ore is narrower, but in the cross-cut to the alto very good ore has been cut. San Pantaleon frente improving again, and in very fair ore against the bajo. La Providencia frente has also much improved. In the pozo of Jesus, the lowest of these works, ore is not met with. About 9 varas are wanting to effect the communication, through the pozo of San Andres, with the level of San Roberto. There is no change in the lowest work of exploration, San Rafael; and the cross-cut of San Gabriel (driven with a view of deciding as to whether the two cuerpos, which unite in the pozo of Dolores, again separate to the south), has not yet encountered any appearance of vein stuff; the water lately found was from a casual cavity in the rock. In four weeks to the 17th inst. the mine sales have produced $23,640; the buscones' sales, $5657, half for the mine. The extraction by regular miners, 4833 cargas, of which 2710 cargas have been sold, and the remainder sent to the haciendas for reduction.—Mine of La Trinidad: The cuerpo to the north has not yet been reached.—Remittances: The $38,000 have been received by this mail, and the commissioner advises that he will send a similar, or larger sum, by a conducta expected to leave Guanaxuato in October.

PACHUCA.—Capt. Paull, Aug. 25: In San Juan level the ground is more favourable for driving, and the lode is changed from blue to a reddish colour, intermixed with tabones, quartz, and bronce; there is still lode standing to the north, which we are now cutting through to get on the same part as the adit is on, which is the north part of the Viscaina. In the adit level the lode is improving every vara; during the past week we have had some very pretty stones of blue ore, mixed with the red stone which is on the north and hard part; on the south there is a branch of blue tabones and quartz, with a great deal of bronce, which I will endeavour to get assayed this week, and I trust by next packet I shall be able to say we are raising metal that will pay for returning. At San Luis the ground is still hard; lode promising; occasionally we meet with stones of ore. The end is now more than 100 varas from surface. After driving about 20 varas more I would propose to drive a cross-cut to intersect the Viscaina, as the lode on which the level is now driven varies from 25° to 30° north of west, in which direction it will take several months to reach the Viscaina.

LUSITANIAN.—Sept. 25: Palhal Mine: Basto's Lode: The lode is still standing in Taylor's engine-shaft below the 60. In the 60, west of this shaft, the lode has a better appearance, although poor; in the same level, east of the same shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth ¼ ton per fm. In the 50, east of River shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The 38, east of this shaft, is suspended for the time. The lode in the 28 east is 3½ feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the 18 east the lode is large and unproductive. In the adit, east of Pinto's shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of flookan, spotted with lead. The lode in the 8, west of Abel's winze, is yielding stones of ore. In the 8, east of Perez' shaft, the lode is in branches, all of which are unproductive. The lode in the 38, west of Tayl

of quartz and mundic. The lode in the shaft below surface is 3 feet wide, composed principally of quartz.

CLARENDON CONSOLS (Jamaica).—J. Martin, Sept. 6: Stamford Hill: No lode has yet been met with in the 94 cross-cut, north-west; the rock is rather hard and spare for driving. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82, on the north part of the lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 cwts. per fathom, and likely for further improvement. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 82 is large, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Ground stoped last month, 3 fms.; ore broke, 3 tons, reported to be worth from ¼ to ¾ ton per fathom in the month. The lode in the 70, south-west, on the south lode, is 3 feet wide, composed of mundic, with red and white prian and patches of killas. I wrote in September last that we had about 25 fms. to drive at the 46 to cut the Charing Cross lode. We have driven to date about 26 fathoms, and have cut a lode strong and masterly, carrying green and black carbonate and spots of yellow ore, and letting out a large stream of water. By its bearing and underlie, it answers to the Charing Cross lode. We have cut in it to date 3 feet, and not seen any north wall. Its bearing is 20° west by south, underlie, 18 in. per fm. north-west; which is the same as the lode in the Charing Cross Mine: it is a very fine looking lode for this depth. We have about 10 or 11 fms. to drive at the 82 to cut it. As there ought not to be any time lost in seeing it at a deeper level, and as the whim has as much stuff as it can draw, and the air is rather close at the 70, on the south lode, I have thought of taking two men from this end, with two more, and putting them at the 82 at once to commence the driving of this cross-cut: this will not increase the stuff on the whim. We have the large engine-rods in the shaft from the 46 to the 82, and we are now bringing up the pumps and H pieces from the wharf; so there will be no time lost in getting the 6-in. plunger placed at the 82; and should we meet with more water, which very likely we shall when the Charing Cross lode is cut at the 82, we shall then have lifts large enough to pump up the water. This I have long looked for. As Mr. Moxey has left the island for a short time on account of his health, the board may rely on my doing my best to push on every part of the work. We are still pushing on the dressing as fast as means will allow. The engine and pumps are working well, and the men, English and natives, are working comfortably together.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Sept. 30, writes:—The past month gave rise to some fluctuations; it opened with a good deal of animation, but left off less firm. Prices advanced from 69½ fl. to 70½ fl. and 71 fl., and 1500 slabs were sold at the latter quotation; and as there were no parcels pressing on the market, there appeared to be every probability of prices being maintained. However, the demand fell off, and after a fortnight's pause there were sellers at 70¼ fl., and subsequently at 70 fl.; 2000 slabs changed hands at the latter rate, but to-day there are buyers at this price without finding sellers. Small orders of 50 to 100 slabs cannot be executed below 71 fl.

BANCA TIN.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock on warrants Aug. 31 ....Slabs	94,011 ..	100,502 ..	113,678
Deliveries in September	12,261 ..	12,430 ..	28,201
Stock on warrants Sept. 30	81,750 ..	88,072 ..	85,477
Stock in hands of Trading Society for their annual sale..	30,723 ..	32,989 ..	34,831

The deliveries of the past month come up to those of the preceding year. The following are the deliveries for the last three years, from the period of the public sale:—

	1861.	1860.	1859.
July ....Slabs	29,342	38,536	25,655
August	46,728	30,000	13,045
September	12,261	12,430	28,201
Total	88,331	80,966	66,901

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the arrival of 69 fresh ships caused some depression in the market for house coal, and to effect sales a partial reduction of from 3d. to 6d. per ton was submitted to. Hartley's were scarce, and rather dearer. Manufacturers' in steady demand, and without change in value. Best house coal, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers' 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.—On Wednesday there were 17 arrivals; the tone of the market was again dull, and the top price of house coal was reduced to 19s. 6d. per ton. Hartley's were again scarce, and realised 17s. 6d. per ton for the only cargo; manufactnrers' as last quoted.—On Friday there were 38 arrivals. The merchants looking for a large supply on Monday, were not disposed to purchase, and the business in house coal was consequently trifling, at rather lower prices. No Hartley's for sale, and manufacturers' steady at previous prices.—Stewart's Wallsend, 19s.; Lambton's Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Kelloe's Wallsend, 18s.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Shincliffe Wallsend, 17s.; Riddell's Wallsend, 16s. 6d.:—9 cargoes unsold; 220 ships at sea.

Importation of coals into London by sea, in the month of September, 301 ships, containing 292,814 tons; being an *increase* on the corresdonding month in 1860 of 9370 tons. Importation of coals into London, by railway and canals, in the month of September, 128,085 tons, being an *increase* on the corresponding month in 1860 of 18,220 tons.

COAL CONTRACT.—The Admiralty require the supply of 500 tons of South Wales Coal, for the service of Her Majesty's steam-vessels at Callao.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we learn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel, shipped at Liverpool in September, was 55,741 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year, 38,099 tons, showing an increase last month of 17,642 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to Sept. were—496,245 tons; same period in 1860, 517,437 tons—decrease this year, 21,192 tons. The exports of coal coastwise during September were 7253 tons; same month last year, 14,525 tons—decrease last month, 7272 tons.

EXPORT OF COAL FROM GREAT GRIMSBY.—The following is a return of the coal exported from the port of Great Grimsby during August, 1861:—To France, 3922 tons; to Norway, 1973 tons; to the Hanseatic Towns, 1616 tons; to Algeria, 196 tons; to Canada, 252 tons; to Russia, 601 tons; to Malta, 497 tons; to Prussia, 1346 tons; to Italy, 1021 tons: total, foreign, 11,454 tons; coastwise, 699 tons. Grand total, 12,153 tons.

LANHARRY IRON ORE COMPANY.—We are glad to learn that the directors have let the working, raising, and delivering of the iron ore into trucks at the station, including all costs and charges, on a sliding scale, subject, from time to time, to the selling price of the ore, thus giving a good opportunity to the contractors and securing a positive profit to the shareholders of the mine. We have no doubt this plan will save the company the trouble, which too frequently occurs to mine proprietors, of having to allow for dirt, shale, rock, and bad mine, as in this case it is evidently to the interest of all in common to attend to quality as well as quantity, the latter being too generally the only consideration of the miner, workpeople, and contractor.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In another column it will be seen that the second payment of 40 per cent. on account of this company's loan will be made on Nov. 13; the total discharge will then amount to 80 per cent., and the sum remaining to be paid will be 20 per cent. of capital and 25 per cent. as bonus, as originally stipulated. The following is the exact position of this company's loan—Original amount of new loan, 1854, 16,678*l.* 10s.; 40 per cent. paid off Sept. 13, 1861, 6671*l.* 8s.; 40 per cent. due for payment, Nov. 13, 1861, 6671*l.* 8s.; leaving 20 per cent. unpaid, 3335*l.* 14s.; add bonus of 25 per cent., 4169*l.* 12s. 6d.: total to pay off, 7505*l.* 6s. 6d. The mail just to hand has brought $38,000 to the company, and the commissioner reports "that he will send a similar, or larger sum, by a conducta expected to leave Guanaxuato in October."

LAGUNAZO SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY.—It was mentioned in last week's Journal that in sinking through the mass of mineral in the "Laguna" ore of a very superior quality had been met with; a box of this ore has been received, and the assay, by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gives 3·85 per cent. of copper. This discovery fully confirms the opinion now generally entertained of the nature of these vast mineral deposits—that they are all egg-shaped masses of mineral, covered with an outside shell of poor sulphur ore, changing at a depth of 2 to 10 yards into ore containing from 3 to 6 per cent. of copper. At Lagunazo a mass of poor ore, of about 1500 tons, has been sunk through, and the change into paying mineral appears to have taken place at about 2 yards from the surface of the mass. Further details will shortly be received, as the company's manager is about to pay a visit to England. If the quality of the whole mass (which is more than a quarter of a mile long) at this depth be found equal to the ore just discovered the success of the company is placed beyond a doubt, as owing to the inexhaustible quantity of mineral it becomes purely a commercial calculation as to the percentage of ore that will pay for raising. We are informed that ore of this quality will leave at least 1*l.* per ton profit.

THE KELVINSIDE COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—At the sitting of the Glasgow Autumn Circuit Court on Saturday, Alexander Laird, manager of the New Sheep Mount Coal Pit, was tried on a charge of culpable homicide, in neglecting to adopt due precautions to prevent the flooding of that pit, which occurred on the 16th of July last, and by which two workmen lost their lives. The Court found him "Guilty," and the Lord Justice Clerk having severely admonished the prisoner, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday evening William Worrall died of injuries received through falling from a ladder in Creegbrawse Mine on the previous Friday. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—At Levant Mine, a lad was seriously injured by becoming entangled in the machinery belonging to one of Zenner's rotating buddles, against a portion of which he was carelessly leaning.

LEEDS, OCT. 3.—In Mining Shares a better feeling has been manifested, and an improvement has taken place in some description of stock: quotations much the same:—Brea Consols, 17s. 6d. to 22s.; Cornubia, 17s. to 25s.; Craven Moor, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Hebden Moor, 20s. to 23s.; Merryfield, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Nidderdale, par; North Jane, 2 to 2¾; North Hallenbeagie, 10s. to 15s.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 12s.

CORNUBIA TIN COMPANY.—We have pleasure in again calling attention to the improved position of this mine, which is situated in the best tin districts in the known world, and now shows prospects of no ordinary character. The mine was largely developed about thirty years ago by the Roche Mining Company, who laid open five shafts, and many hundred fathoms of tin ground at the eastern end, at a cost of about 20,000*l.*; but as tin did not then sell for more than 40*l.* per ton, the profit did not justify any further prosecution of the works, although 15 tons per month were raised. The present, or Cornubia Company, purchased the leasehold interest a year since, and have since erected powerful machinery and proper plant. They have drained the mine to the 40 feet level, and will be at the bottom before the end of the year. They have cut the lode at the western shaft, which denotes a continuance for the entire length from east to west, and at the western end alone it is estimated there is at least 40,000*l.* worth of tin. Should the anticipations of the management be realised, there is no reason to doubt that this will be one of the most productive and profitable concerns in Cornwall. Tin is now worth about 75*l.* per ton, with an upward tendency. It is calculated that at least 20 tons per month will be raised next year. Shares have been in good demand, and close 20s. to 25s., buyers. —JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

*** With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains a Plan and Description of the North Pool Mine, Illogan, Cornwall; the Proceedings of the Miner's Association of Cornwall and Devonshire (first annual meeting), comprising the President's Address; and Papers by Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, on Mineral Veins; by Mr. R. Pearce, on the Application of Chemistry to the Dressing of Tin Ores; by Captain John Tonkin, on Winding Machinery; and by Mr. Hunt, on Stamping Machinery, on the Metallic Fuse, and on Jordan's Miner's Theodolite, &c.

*** With the MINING JOURNAL of Sept. 21 a SUPPLEMENT was given, which contains the proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers—the Working of thin Seams of Coal—the Bristol Mining School—the Cornish Engine—Underground Machinery—Motion of Slide Valve.—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—Mansfeld Copper-Slate Mines in Prussian Saxony—Mineral Wealth of South Wales—Mining in Australasia—Improvements in Gas Meters, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, October 4, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	101 0 0- —
Tough cake..... „	98 0 0- —
Tile ..... „	98 0 0- —
Burra Burra .... „	100 0 0- —
Copiapo ..... „	96 0 0- —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 0½- —
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 1 - —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11 - —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0 - —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 9½- —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 5 0- —
Ditto, to arrive	6 0 0- —
Nail rods	7 0 0- —
„ Stafford. in London	7 0 0- —
Bars ditto	7 10 0- 8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8 10 0- —
Sheets, single	9 0 0- 9 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0- 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 0 0- —
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0- —
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 0 0- 5 2 6
Ditto, Swed. in London.	10 5 0-11 0 0
To arrive	10 10 0- —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 8 0- 2 10 0
Ditto, f. o. b. in Tees ..	— — - —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	— — - —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0- 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— — - —

LEAD.	
English Pig	19 5 0-21 10 0
Ditto sheet	20 5 0-20 10 0
Ditto red lead	22 0 0- —
Ditto white	28 10 0-30 0 0
Ditto patent shot.....	22 10 0-23 0 0
Spanish	18 10 0- —

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	8¾d.-9¼d.
Wire	9¼d.- —
Tubes	10¼d.-10½d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	— - —
„ (hammered).	14 10 0-15 0 0
Ditto, in faggots.....	15 10 0- —
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0- —
„ Spindle	30 0 0- —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	18 15 0-18 17 6
To arrive	19 0 0- —

ZINC.	
In sheets	24 0 0- —

TIN.	
English, blocks 120	0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..121	0 0- —
Ditto, Refined 122	0 0- —
Banca 118	0 0- —
Straits 117	0 0- —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 0- 1 9 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 14 0- 1 15 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 4 6- 1 6 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0- 1 13 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 2 0- —
IX Ditto..... „	1 8 0- —
Canada plates ....p. ton	12 10 0-13 0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yell. Metal Sheathing. p. lb. 8¾d.-9¼d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs } 6 12 6- 6 15 0
in London .....}

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has hardly yet recovered the effects of the long period of depression through which it has passed, and business does not yet flow uniformly in its wonted channel for any length of time. Now and then some metal is much enquired for, and buyers come in pretty freely; but just when the market seems strong a relapse takes place in the demand, and sellers take the place of buyers. This is, perhaps, again succeeded in a very short time by the same sort of spasmodic reaction. This state of things clearly shows a want of confidence in the stability of the market, though it may in some measure be due to the cheapness of money, which allows holders to remain firm, and gives greater facilities to speculative operations. The general prospects of the market, however, seem to be, on the whole, improving.

COPPER.—Though it was rather expected that an advance in the fixed rates of English copper would result from the smelters' meeting on Monday last, up to the present time none has been announced. The market remains firm, and makers are fairly supplied with orders. Shipping indents for sheets and sheathing are somewhat scarce, but there is a good demand for manufactured descriptions, mostly for home consumption. Foreign is firmly held, though just now there is but little activity observable; quotations continue without alteration. Yellow metal is in more request, and sellers firm at 8¾d. to 9¼d.

IRON.—Railway bars show no improvement whatever. Merchant bars are in fair demand, and still quoted 5*l.* 2s. 6d. to 5*l.* 5s. at the works, and 6*l.* f.o.b. in the Thames. Staffordshire makes are a little more enquired for, and reports from the manufacturing districts are of a somewhat less gloomy character, but there is not even an ordinary amount of business doing. The market for Swedish bars have again resumed a quiet tone, sellers at 11*l.* 5s. ex ship to 11*l.* 10s. from the warehouse. Scotch pigs have exhibited a downward inclination during the last few days. Closing quotations for mixed numbers 50s., at which price the market shows more firmness.

LEAD.—English pig remains tolerably steady, at quotations; there is, however, only a small trade doing, good orders being scarce. Sheets and shot very dull of sale. Spanish pig, 18*l.* 10s.

SPELTER.—There has been a large business during the week in this metal, and sales made to the extent of at least 700 tons. To-day sales of spot parcels were effected at 18*l.* 12s. 6d. to 18*l.* 15s. for cash, and 18*l.* 17s. 6d. to 19*l.* for November prompt. The stocks held in London on the 1st inst. amounted to 3235 tons, against 3715 tons at the corresponding period last month. ZINC remains steady, at 24*l.*

TIN.—For English descriptions the demand is anything but good, and prices on the decline. Foreign straits, 116*l.* sellers; Banca, 117*l.* 10s. to 118*l.*; business to the extent of 2000 slabs reported in Amsterdam, at 70 florins, since which the market there is firmer.

TIN-PLATES much neglected; quotations without alteration.

STEEL.—Makers of English are very badly off for orders. In Foreign Swedish keg is more in demand, and no sellers ex ship under 14*l.* 10s. and 15*l.* from warehouse.

GLASGOW, OCT. 3.—The pig-iron market is still drooping. Warrants were done in the forenoon at 50s. 1½d., cash, and on late 'Change at 50s., eight to fourteen days; closed quietly, sellers, at 50s., prompt, buyers eight days. G.m.b., No. 1, 49s. 9d.; No. 3, 48s. 9d.; Gartsherrie, No. 1, 57s.; Coltness, 53s. 6d.

NEW YORK, SEPT.—The abundant means under control of the Government for the next four months, and its extraordinary expenditures, entering directly into the general circulation of the country, have excited considerable speculation in our markets, and improved the tone of trade in general. An increasing confidence pervades business and financial circles as to the efficiency of Government measures, and the ability of its military leaders. A strong Government, a vigorous policy, and effective measures, continuing successfully to develope the military power and resources of the country, will surely and gradually revive its prostrated trade and industry. Government securities—and what country can give securities based on values so sound and resources so numerous and great as the United States?—will afford a permanent basis for the general circulation of the country, and wonderfully facilitate its domestic exchanges. It may be prudent to predict that, in view of these facts, prices of some metals now so greatly depressed, will speedily rise, at least to the cost of production. Many of our largest consumers have for some time back been largely availing themselves of current low prices, and laid in stocks for the future.

ANTIMONY.—Stocks large, in few hands, and held very firmly.

COPPER.—This metal, which since last December had occupied the attention of foreign buyers only, suddenly about a fortnight back came into speculative request with American buyers, and transactions commencing at 17¼ c. continued active at the subsequent rises in price. This movement was initiated by the speculative broker, with a persistent bearing of the market, flying reports of excessively low sales, of the withdrawal of all foreign buyers, and of the certainty of a fall in ingot copper to 16 or 16½ c. But prices were at the lowest; and bears seeing an opportunity of cornering copper, speedily became violent bulls. It was known that several large orders for ingot must soon be put on the market, and that the supplies from the lakes would be shortened for a period. The market was "cornered," all floating lots here and to arrive were bought in, and everything coloured with copper was in great demand for the time. But the original movers of this speculation were followed by other capitalists who had been long watching this metal, and their action may give a permanency to prices. The supplies of cake and ingot copper yet to come forward from the lakes will be large and adequate to any consumption demand that can ensue for many months. The seaboard smelters, by the modification of the tariff made at the recent Session of Congress, are entitled to a drawback of duties paid, at import, on foreign ores and coppers to be melted or refined in the United States, on the exportation of such copper smelted or refined in the United States. By this it will be seen that such coppers are likely to be exported more largely than ever, while perhaps the Lake Superior coppers will find a greater sale for domestic uses. The manufacturers' demand for copper is gradually improving, and may in some measure compensate for the diminution of Government and contractors' orders, now that such are so nearly filled. Exports of copper from the United States, from June to Sept. 2, 1861.—Rotterdam, 1,031,600 lbs.; to Havre, 2,288,240 lbs.; to England, 422,481 lbs.; to Bremen, 374,341 lbs.; to Hamburg, 677,879 lbs.; to Antwerp, 165,000 lbs.—Total, 4,959,541 lbs., and about 2200 tons ore to England, and 1912 cakes copper to France, &c.

BAR-IRON.—For well-known bands the store demand is improving daily, and before the close of the month a decided increase in prices is almost certain. There is also a better enquiry for whole invoices, and the stocks are gradually decreasing. In American irons some orders have already been given for the Fall trade; presently, the indications show that orders will largely increase, and give fair employment at least to all the mills in condition to run. At Pittsburgh, the great western seat of iron manufacture, trade is equally promising. In rails the demand through the season has been quiet, and prices both for foreign and domestic have drooped, but the necessary and usual road repairs previous to the setting in of winter will create in a week or so a more active market.

BOILER-PLATE STOCKS are very much reduced, and the demand is still good. Sheet-iron quiet at present. Orders for shapes for vessel work, &c., are again improving.

PIG-IRON.—Scotch pig-iron holders have recently put up prices to $21·50, and $25·00 six months, as per brand; the stocks in yards are large, and held by controlling and wealthy houses, whose views are represented to be very firm.

AMERICAN PIG-IRON.—The production is curtailed at least two-thirds, and the stocks are greatly reduced by buyers for consumption and Government contractors. The extremely low currencies have induced many of our largest and shrewdest manufacturers to purchase heavily in anticipation of future wants. Above 75 per cent. of the season transactions have been for cash. To the experienced operator in irons it were futile to say that prices are now unprecedentedly low, and that not only are they far below the average but also much lower than the cost of production. The certain result of these facts will be a sure and speedy reaction to prices at least partially remunerative to the producer. It should be borne in mind that when reaction shall occur the movement in iron will be affected by the following unusual and powerful causes:—1. The duties of the Morrill tariff on bar as well as pig-iron; the demand for pig will be greatly augmented by the increased American manufacture of rail and bar-irons at the various mills, every one of which is certain to have full employment as soon as trade fairly commences.—2. The greatly exhausted stocks of pig and bar-irons in trade and ironmasters' hands.—3. The very extensive repairs and re-laying required on nearly all our railroads. These have now been worked for a long period, owing to the uncertainty of the times, with the least possible repair expenditure; their absolute necessities will soon drive many into the market for track-iron, &c.

OLD RAILS.—Holders at $20 cash; no sales at present, but considerable enquiry, and speculative buyers at $19 to $19·50, sellers firm at $20 cash; stocks light.

CUT NAILS are very quiet, at 3c. six months. There are few enquiries in the market at present, and the absence of orders has been of long continuance; holders are firm.

LEAD.—Galena and other American leads which had, owing to the necessities of producers, run down some time back to very low figures, have been bought in by a controlling house and by others. Prices are now very firm, and the lowest sales are at $5·45 cash, with a fair demand. The consumption of lead for Government purposes has been large, and the trade are buying moderately.

SPELTER.—Buyers came into market at 4c. cash for Silesian, but under the influence of better European advices holders have put up prices to 4¼ c. and 4½ c. cash. The cost of spelter importation would be about 5c. cash, but there are no lots on the way, nor will there be any at present; the stocks here are ample for all the necessities of trade, but, in the absence of fresh importations, are becoming largely reduced. The Lehigh zinc spelter, produced in Pennsylvania, is a favourite article with consumers; its present production is too small and costly to affect our market. Blyberg spelter sells at 4⅛ c to 4¼ c. cash, and is scarce. The enquiry for spelter is increasing just now. Some holders are out of market.

TIN.—The demand is very quiet, but prices are firmly maintained, notwithstanding the almost certain prospect of a gradual decline in its price; the English prices are equivalent to about 24¼ c. for Straits at $4·80, and about 24 c. for British. Tin continues duty free. The depressed condition of the English tin-plate trade throws a vast quantity of English tin, always before absorbed in this manufacture, on the markets of London and Liverpool, where it comes into direct competition with the Straits and Banca tin. The floating lots of tin on this market have been taken up by one or two dealers here, and are held firmly at my notations; the balance of the large stocks is held in very strong hands, and for the present is out of the market. The Britannia ware manufacturers are still doing nothing, and as their productions are reckoned among the luxuries of life their trade will be the last to feel the return of prosperity. The quantity of tin consumed in this business in prosperous seasons is very great.

TIN AND TERNE PLATES.—The demand is fair, but the efforts to control the trade by one house here have made prices irregular during the past season; the stocks are pretty much controlled at present, and are likely to meet an improving demand for Western consumption and stocks.

SHEET ZINC.—Stocks large, but prices firm; with the improved condition of European markets sheet zinc is likely to be held back. THOS. J. POPE.

For some cause or other, not easily defined, and about which there seem to be differences of opinion, the public funds have been dull and declining during the week. It cannot be on account of the harvest, and the present fine weather is all that can be desired, but there are those who fear what may happen during the winter months in the manufacturing districts, and this, probably, keeps many people from investing, though we are disposed to think that the main cause of the continued decline in Consols was, in the first instance, defaulting speculation; and the public, seeing a daily fall in quotations, very naturally wait to see them at their lowest before they invest, and when this time comes we may see a rapid rise. We are the more inclined to this opinion as the general markets have not been so depressed.

The MINING SHARE MARKET continues in a very active state, and since our last a very large amount of business has been transacted in dividend and progressive mines. Among those mostly in demand have been East Carn Brea, East Caradon, Trelawny, West Caradon, South Tolgus, East Russell, Wheal Grylls, North Downs, Great South Tolgus, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, Mary Ann, Great Wheal Fortune, Wheal Margarct, Carn Camborne, Wheal Ludcott, East Grenville, Grenville, Providence Mines, Sortridge Consols, Tincroft, Wheal Basset, Wheal Seton, Wheal Unity, Marke Valley, West Seton, North Treskerby, Wheal Edward, East Rosewarne, St. Ives Consols, North Basset, Great Retallack, West Trevelyan, Wheal Arthur, Redmoor, &c. Early in the week prices advanced in several mines, but on Thursday shares generally became flatter, and prices declined. East Carn Brea shares advanced to 10¼, but leave off 9¼ to 9¾; a large business has been done in the shares, and the prospects of the mine are very favourable for an advance. Alfred Consols, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Wheal Reeth, 22½ to 27½; the mine is looking better. Camborn Vean, 2½ to 2¾; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. Condurrow, 55 to 60. Cook's Kitchen shares have not been so firm, at 28 to 30. Copper Hill, 110 to 115; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Alfred, 32s. 6d. to 35s. East Basset shares have been flat, and declined to 64, 66. East Caradon shares have kept in good demand, and leave off 26¾ to 27¼; the 50 end east has improved to 65*l.* per fm.; the 60 east is worth 15*l.* per fm.; the 60 west, on the south part, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; at the meeting, on Wednesday next, we anticipate a dividend of not less than 10s. per share, and a good report. East Russell, 3½ to 3¾; East Grenville, 38s. to 40s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 11 to 13. Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 24s. to 26s., and a good demand; at the meeting, on the 25th ult., the accounts showed a profit on the three months of 156*l.* 10s. 3d., and a balance of 357*l.* 9s. in hand; the report is of a more favourable character; the lode in the 110 west is worth from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per fathom. Great Retallack, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; the mine will now sample 500 tons of blende. Great South Tolgus, 4¼ to 4½; Carn Camborne shares have been in great demand, and leave off 24s. to 26s.; the mine has this week been inspected by Captain James Seccombe, the manager of East Caradon, and his report, which is of a very favourable character, will be found in another column. In reference to our remark of last week, that the ore for sale would nearly meet the expenditure to that time, we are reminded that we should have said the labour cost, as the erection of whims, &c., is paid from capital. Great Wheal Martha, 23s. to 24s.; Great Wheal Fortune, 14¼ to 15; Herodsfoot, 34 to 36. Hingston Down shares have advanced to 3⅜, 3⅝; the mine is improving, and shares likely to go higher. Tincroft, 6¼ to 6¾, ex div. of 5s. per share declared on Thursday. At Old Tolgus, in the 52 west, on the south lode, the parts are getting nearer, and improving; the 32 west, on the same lode, is 2 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of copper, and from 5 to 6 tons of blende per fm. Lady Bertha, 15s. to 17s.; Marke Valley, 10½ to 10⅝; Wheal Margery, 7 to 8; North Basset, 6½ to 7; North Downs, 5 to 5¼; North Frances, 3¾ to 4¼. At East Gu[illegible] Lake and South Bedford meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 636*l.* 17s. 4d. liabilities over assets, and a call of 3s. per share was made. North Robert, 14s. to 16s.; North Treskerby, 23 to 25; Providence Mines, 40 to 42; Redmoor, 3s. to 4s., and a large business done; Rosewarne United, 20 to 22½; Sortridge Consols, 9s. to 11s.; South Carn Brea, 3 to 3½; South Frances, 112½ to 117½.

Wheal Basset, 85 to 90; at the meeting on Tuesday the accounts showed a profit in the two months of 517*l.* 17s. 4d., and a dividend of 2*l.* per share was declared, leaving 934*l.* 18s. 3d. in hand. The mine is improving in the unexplored ground. The 40, on Giesler's lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the pitches throughout the mine are still producing fair quantities of copper and tin, South Tolgus, 32½ to 35, and more in demand. Wheal Hope, ⅞ to 1⅛; the capels of the south lead lode have been reached, and the lode will soon be cut. A good discovery of tin has been made in the old lode, where the lead had been worked away. Samples of the side of the lead lode for 5 or 6 feet wide have been tried, and yield from 3 cwts. to 5 cwts. of tin per ton of stuff. Two pitches have already been set to six men, at 10s. in 1*l.*, at a standard of 55*l.*, equal to 8s. 4d. in 1*l.* at the present price of tin. At the adjoining mine, Budnick Consols, we understand the tin is also found by the side of the lead lode, and this discovery in Hope is, therefore, looked upon as the more important. St. Ives Consols, 34 to 36; Stray Park, 28 to 29. West Caradon shares have declined again from 45 to 38,40. West Polmear, 13s. to 15s.; West Seton, 315 to 325. Wheal Crebor, 10s. to 11s.; at the meeting on Friday, the accounts for four months showed liabilities over assets of 224*l.* 0s. 6d., and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The report shows two or three favourable points in operation, and the agent hopes to have a good sampling by the end of the year.

Wheal Grenville, 38s. to 40s. Wheal Grylls, 8¾ to 9, and a large business done. Wheal Ludcott, 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Margaret, 41 to 43; Wheal Mary Ann, 13 to 14; Wheal Seton, 72½ to 75; Wheal Trelawny, 15 to

16; Wheal Unity, 16s. to 18s. West Trevelyan shares have been done at 2¼ to 2½; at the meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 849*l.* In this account, from the meeting being held a week later than usual, an extra month's costs, amounting to 400*l.*, were charged, so that there were three months' costs against two months' ores. In future the meetings are to be held two-monthly. The mine is looking well, and as the 58 is now coming under the run of ore ground in the 48, a great improvement is shortly expected. The winze now sinking in the bottom of the 48, and in advance of the 58 end about 15 fms., is worth 30*l.* per fm. Bryn Gwiog, 23 to 25; the lode in the shaft is reported worth 4 tons of lead ore per fm. Long Rake, 11 to 13; next Thursday 20 tons of lead will be sold. North Minera, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; the mine has sampled 20 tons of lead for the month, which would have been more but for a breakage in the drawing gear.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a steady demand for Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—North Downs, 5⅛, 5, 5½, 4¾, 5; Hingston Down, 3½; Tincroft, 6¾; Wheal Trelawny, 16; East Caradon, 27; North Wheal Basset, 6⅜; Wheal Mary Ann, 13. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1½; Australian, 1; Bon Accord, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 40⅛, 41⅛, 42⅛; United Mexican, 6¼, 5⅞, 5¾, 6¼, 6⅛; Lusitanian, 1⅛; Fortuna, 1⅛.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 4⅛, ⅛ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, ⅛, 1 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1½, 1¼ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 3, 3¼ dis.; Commercial Union Fire, ¼ dis. to par; Mercantile Fire, ⅛, ¼ prem., being better on to-day's settlement; Oriental and General Marine, ⅛, ⅛ prem.; and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (limited), ¼, 1 prem.; and Compressed Coal, ⅛, ⅛ prem.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1861; and also as compared with the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1860; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUG. 31.

	1860.		1861.		Decrease.
Coals and culm	£2,231,949		£2,444,276		—
Hardwares and cutlery	2,379,797		2,219,946		£159,851
Machinery:—					
Steam-engines	£773,628	£868,526			
Other sorts	1,527,990	2,301,618	1,900,773	2,769,299	—
Total	£6,913,361		£7,433,521		—
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£627,147	£703,332			
Bar, bolt, rod	1,570,252	1,253,903			
Railway	2,325,886	2,131,136			
Wire	162,917	148,641			
Cast	582,947	436,765			
Wrought	2,192,492	7,461,641	1,877,613	6,551,390	910,251
Steel	601,207		470,636		130,571
Copper—Unwrought	473,640	370,534			
Sheets	1,239,833	966,542			
Wrought	154,619	1,868,092	162,808	1,449,884	418,208
Brass	131,923		104,314		27,609
Lead—Pig	362,356	267,410			
Ore—Litharge	113,648	476,004	98,990	366,400	109,604
Tin—Unwrought	249,699	229,594			
Plates	1,047,024	1,296,723	596,587	826,181	470,542
Grand total	£18,748,954		£17,202,326		£2,226,636
Less increase—Coals and culm, 212,327*l.*; machinery, 467,681*l.*					680,001
Total decrease					£1546,628

At Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 3704 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,707*l.* 13s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 134*l.* 10s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 5*l.* 13s.; quantity of fine copper, 229 tons 13 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Sept. 5	2968	£127 8 0	7¼	£6 16 0	£91 0 0
„ 12	3063	130 1 0	6⅞	6 3 0	90 0 0
„ 19	6196	132 11 0	6⅜	5 6 0	87 7 0
„ 26	3874	130 2 0	6½	5 14 0	88 0 0
Oct. 3	3704	134 10 0	6¼	5 13 0	90 3 4

Compared with the sale of last week, the advance has been in the standard 2*l.* 18s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s.

The TIN STANDARD has advanced 2*l.*, and the general prospect of the tin trade is satisfactory.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1720 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,769*l.* 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 109*l.* 8s. 6d.; average produce, 13 1/19; average price per ton, 12*l.* 1s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 13¾ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Sept. 3	2462	£105 10 0	16¾	£14 18 0	£91 13 6
Sept. 17	1804	108 4 6	13¼	12 3 6	91 19 6
Oct. 1	1720	109 8 6	13 1–16	12 1 6	92 10 6

Compared with last sale the advance has been—in the standard, 10s.; and in the price per ton of ore about 16d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the advance has been—in the standard 16s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 11d. Of the 1720 tons of copper ore sold on Tuesday, 794 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 10¾, and sold at an average standard of 112*l.* 8s. = 10*l.* per ton of ore. The remaining 926 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 14 15-16, and sold at an average standard of 107*l.* 11s. 6d.=13*l.* 17s. per ton of ore. On Oct. 15 there will be offered for sale 1167 tons of ore, from Cobe, Knockmahon, Sestri, Genoa, Berehaven, Wheal Maria, Almeria, Schull Bay, Norway, &c.

At Boscean Mine meeting, on Sept. 3, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1130*l.* 14s.; tin sales for three months (less dues), 2720*l.* 18s. 7d.=3851*l.* 12s. 7d. —Expenditure for three months ending June, 2465*l.* 18s. 4d.: leaving in favour of adventurers, 1385*l.* 14s. 3d. A dividend of 30*l.* (1*l.* 5s. per share) was declared, and 1085*l.* 14s. 3d. carried to next account. The agents' report was very favourable, and holds out prospects of increased productiveness. An important discovery has been made in the 77, of a lode, which is supposed to be the Goulding's lode, and of which the agents have been in search for the past four or five years. It has been very productive for the last 4 or 5 fms. driven, and the present end is worth 20*l.* per fm., with a kindly appearance.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Sept. 26, the accounts for May and June showed a credit balance of 1339*l.* 15s.; a dividend of 263*l.* 15s. (5s. per share) was declared, and 1076*l.* carried to next account. The profit on the two months' working was 322*l.* 12s. Capts. H. Taylor, J. Taylor, and H. Phillips reported on the mine; they purpose to sell about 290 tons of copper ore for the next two months.

At the Tincroft Mine meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share.

At the Dyfngwm Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Sept. 27 (Sir Claude E. Scott, Bart., in the chair), an elaborate report of Capt. James Paull, of Goginan, who had inspected the mine, was read, and was considered highly satisfactory as to the future prospects of the mine. He says—"The present prospects of the mine are very encouraging, and such as are likely to do well for many years to come. The present working cost of the mine, on an average, is about 350*l.* per month, and the returns about 50 or 55 tons of ore monthly." A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared.

At Gonamena Mine meeting, on Sept. 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 712*l.* 11s. 2d.; and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. R. Pascoe and W. George reported on the mine; the new lease having been completed, a new shaft has been commenced, which will greatly facilitate the workings. They purpose sampling for the present two months about 150 tons of copper ore.

At the Ashburton United Mines meeting, on September 25, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 506*l.* 3s. 11d.; mine cost, May, June, and July, 2543*l.* 17s. 2d.; new beam and piston to pumping-engine, and incidental expenses, 332*l.* 13s. 6d.; interest and discounts, 27*l.* 8s. 4d.=3410*l.* 2s. 11d.—Sales of tin ores, 2150*l.* 10s. 3d.; discounts, 9*l.* 12s. 7d.: leaving to debit, 1250*l.* The estimated expenditure (added to deficit) is—Mine cost, September, October, and November, 1800*l.*; tin dues, half-year to Sept. 29, 170*l.*; cost of steam-engine, stamps, boiler, buildings, machinery, &c., 1300*l.*=4520*l.* The receipts are calculated—Calls, 2500*l.*; tin to be raised to Dec. (say) 1700*l.*; balance against the mine by next meeting, Dec. 31, 320*l.* Capt. W. Edwards reported on the mine: "In our tribute department we have at work thirteen pitches—six in the back of the 67 east and west, at an average rate of 5s. 5d. in 1*l.*; four in the back of the 55, at 12s. 2d. in 1*l.*; and three in old ground, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* All at a standard of 60*l.* per ton, instead of 65*l.* as formerly. The tramming, filling, and landing, are set to eight men, to keep the mine clear of stuff, for 30*l.* per month, and to pay all cost. We have excavated ground for wheel-pit, built the walls, and erected a 30-ft. wheel and 12 stamps, which are now fully employed and working admirably; and the additional 12 heads will be erected in about 10 days from this date. The breaking of the engine main beam greatly interfered with our general operations, and retarded our progress for about a month, in consequence of which my former estimate of tin has not been realised. We calculate on raising in the next three months 35 tons of tin, but inasmuch as we are short of stamping power, we shall probably be able to prepare and sell from 20 to 25 tons; the cost for that period will be about 600*l.* per month, exclusive of all new work. The number of hands now employed is 136. Since the last meeting the principal stream of surface water has been lost to this mine, but the 20-inch repeating plunger has been completed, and, although it works well, is not sufficient of itself to lift water enough to fully supply the required number of stamps; it is, therefore, more than every necessary that a steam-engine, with stamps, should be immediately erected. The water stamps would continue to be used as far as possible, and the deficiency be then made up by the use of the proposed new steam-engine. Regular returns at all seasons of the year would thus be secured. With these appliances provided, I have every reason to believe that, with tin at a fair price, we shall be able to give good profits to the adventurers."

At the Budnick Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2044*l.*; mine cost, three months ending May, 4118*l.*=6162*l.* Calls received, 2047*l.*; tin sold, 1571*l.*: leaving debit balance, 2544*l.* A call of 6s. per share was made. Mr. Joseph Dunstan tendered his resignation as purser, and thanks were voted to him for his services. Mr. W. West, of St. Blazey, was elected purser, and Capt. F. Pryor manager.

At North Fortescue general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. H. Pilcher in the chair), a statement of accounts was presented, showing a balance against the mine amounting to 322*l.* 3s. 10d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Reports from the manager and Capt. N. Seccombe were read, and a resolution was passed directing the manager to continue the drivage of the deep adit level by a full pare of men, with the object of cutting the Silver Vein lode as early as possible.

At Wheal Crebor general meeting, on Friday, the accounts were produced, examined, and passed, leaving balance due to treasurer 52*l.* 0s. 3d.: the liabilities were in excess of assets 170*l.*, and a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, payable on the 18th inst. A report was read from the captain, which was considered favourable, they having six men stoping the back of the 60, east of shaft, where the lode was worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; if no other discovery, a good sampling may be expected at the end of the year. A good lode going down to the bottom of level, and the engine-shaft will be commenced to prove the same as soon as the water in the old mine is let down to the 48 fm. level.

At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on Sept. 25 (Mr. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending June showed—Balance last audit, 1942*l.* 12s. 5d.; April mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 995*l.* 7s. 4d.; May, 996*l.* 11s. 9d.; June, 992*l.* 10s. 8d.=4927*l.* 2s. 2d.—Lead ore sold (deducting 796*l.* 8s. 6d. credited at end of March, 1374*l.* 19s. 4d.; calls received, 1179*l.* 12s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 2372*l.* 10s. 4d. The amount of calls due was 994*l.* 16s. 5d. The meeting was adjourned to Oct. 9, and to be made special for taking into consideration the propriety of abandoning the mine and selling the materials, also for making such calls as may be required, the purser being authorised to take legal proceedings in the interim against all defaulters for the recovery of the arrears.

At the Dale Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Orton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 1835. The report of the agent and the details of the meeting appear in another column.

At North Porthilly Mine meeting, on Sept. 24, the committee of management were duly nominated, the appointment of purser and agent confirmed, and resolutions were also entered into for the commencement of operations forthwith. Mr. J. S. Phillips, of St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, was appointed London referee to the mine.

At the Polhigey Moor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Rev. E. J. Treffry in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1524*l.* 19s. 4d.; calls received, 100*l.*; discount for cash payments, 3*l.* 11s. 11d.=1628*l.* 11s. 3d.—Mine costs, 660*l.* 9s.; merchants' bills, May to Aug., 917*l.* 19s. 10d.: leaving credit balance, 50*l.* 2s. 5d. It was resolved that the third instalment of call, declared Sept. 7, 1860, of 5s. per share, be at once payable. The London office of reference was discontinued, in consequence of a very small number of shares being held in London. The report of the committee stated that the different operations were being satisfactorily prosecuted with great vigour, the indications for a profitable mine were cheering, and they hoped before Christmas next to cut two or three good lodes. Since last meeting a change had been made in the agency, Capt. Samuel Bennetts now being their agent, at a salary of 8*l.* 8s. per month. Capt. Bennetts stated it was his opinion that so soon as they cut the lodes in the different cross-cuts they would at once commence raising tinstuff of such quality, and in such quantities, as warranted the erection of stamping machinery.

At East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford Consols Mine quarterly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. E. Blakeway in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 41*l.* 0s. 6d.; ore sold, 775*l.* 8s. 11d.; calls received, 829*l.*; received for carriage of ores, 41*l.* 12s. 3d.=1687*l.* 1s. 8d. Mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, &c., 1421*l.* 19s. 6d.: leaving cash balance in favour of mine of 374*l.* 11s. 11d. An estimated account before the meeting to be held in December showed a balance of payments over receipts of 636*l.* 17s. 4d. A call of 3s. per share was made. It was agreed that a special general meeting should be held on Nov. 1, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares upon which calls due (April 10 and July 10) shall remain unpaid. The report of the agents (Capts. W. G. Gard and James Phillips) stated the prospects of the mine were excellent.

At the Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant) meeting, on Sept. 25, the accounts showed—Mine cost, May, June, and July, 1325*l.* 2s. 6d.; merchants' bills, &c., 461*l.* 5s. 2d.; moiety of Wheal Kitty and Wheal Mary United cost, 316*l.* 2s. 4d.; dues, 44*l.* 13s. 9d.=2147*l.* 3s. 9d. Balance last audit, 36*l.* 16s.; tin ore sold, 879*l.* 2s. 6d.; steam-whim, drawing, &c., charged Wheal Kitty and Wheal Mary United, 42*l.* 8s. 2d.; tin sold (Wheal Kitty and Wheal Mary United), 804*l.* 8s.: leaving debit balance, 384*l.* 9s. 1d. The report of the agents (Capts T. Richards and W. Williams) was read.

At Gurlyn Mine meeting, on Sept. 27, the accounts showed—Balance last adit, 2352*l.* 19s. 3d.; mine cost, for four months ending July, 1368*l.* 17s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 575*l.* 0s. 7d.; Messrs. Taylor and Sons for Guskus stamps, 355*l.*; dues on ore sold to Sept. 27, 61*l.* 9s. 1d.=4713*l.* 6s. 10d. Call, 2500*l.*; black tin sold, 1071*l.* 13s. 4d.; copper ore, 77*l.* 11s. 2d.: leaving a debit balance of 1064*l.* 2s. 4d. A call of 4s. 3d. per share was made. Instructions were given that immediate proceedings be taken for the recovery of the arrears of call. The offer of a dividend of 9s. in 1*l.* made by Messrs. Rodd and Cornish (on behalf of the estate of the late Mr. W. C. Pennington) was accepted, and the purser empowered to accept the relinquishment of his 40 shares. The report of the agent (Captain J. Curtis) stated there were 30 men on tutwork and 70 on tribute. The machinery, pitwork, and stamps were all in good working order.

At the North Crofty Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1090*l.* 6s. 3d.; mine cost, merchant's bills, &c., from March to June, 2948*l.* 5s. 2d.=4038*l.* 11s. 5d.—Call, 841*l.* 10s.; copper ore sold, 616*l.* 13s. 8d.; tin, 1619*l.* 1s. 2d.; balance for arsenic, 3*l.* 3s.; extra carriage, &c., 4*l.* 17s. 6d.: leaving a debit balance of 953*l.* 6s. 1d. It was agreed that the company's shares should be divided into 5610, instead of 1122. A call of 3s. per (1-5610th) share was made. The report of the agents (Capts. J. Vivian, W. Thomas, jun., and G. Bennetts) stated that during the past four months they had made good progress in driving the 150, at which point the prospects had never been so good as at present. They had sold 23 tons of tin (credited this day), and from present appearances they calculated raising 26 tons against their next four months' audit, and about 500*l.* worth of copper ore.

At the East Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 25*l.* 18s. 2d.; mine costs, merchants' bills, &c., from March to June, 114*l.* 7s. 4d.=140*l.* 5s. 6d.—Call, 112*l.* 4s.: leaving debit balance, 28*l.* 1s. 6d. The company's shares were divided into 5610, instead of 1122. A call of 1s. per share was made. The report of the agents (Capts. J. Vivian, W. Thomas, and G. Bennetts), stated that in about five months they expected to communicate the levels, when they will have opened upon the lode altogether 120 fms. The lode was lying a little north of West Seton elvan course, and at a moderate depth—say 70 fms.—would come in contact with it, where chances of success were highly probable. In the mean time, while opening in the adit they might discover deposits of copper ore.

At Wheal Norris meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1638*l.* 6s. 10d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capts. James Nance and John Andrews reported upon the various points of operation. They have done a great deal of preparatory surface work, making a large reservoir with leats for watercourse for the purpose of dressing the ore and supplying the engine, and have erected sheds on dressing and spalling floors. The house for the 45-inch cylinder-engine they hope will be completed in one month from this time. They are convinced that the mine will ultimately be found in depth (but principally for copper) a profitable and productive mine.

The Parys Mines Company sampled 200 tons of copper ore, at Anglesey, yesterday, tenders for which will be received on October 18.

At the East India Coal Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Haymen in the chair), it was agreed, upon the recommendation of the board, that in consequence of the non-arrival from India of the accounts for 1860, as certified by two accredited auditors, the present meeting should be dissolved, and that the accounts for 1860 and 1861 should be submitted for adoption at the next annual general meeting, to be held in March or April, 1862. Special resolutions were passed, empowering the appointment of a certain number of additional directors, and empowering them to act as such in India. The provisional agreement entered into between the directors and Mr. James Fortescue Harrison, the company's agent, for the resignation of his office was confirmed, the terms being that the company pay him 150*l.* per annum for a period of 12 years, and a commission of 4 per cent. upon the profits. It was stated that the board did not deem it necessary to carry into effect the notice which had been given of authorising the borrowing of money upon debentures. Details in another column.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 30th September.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
East Logylas	60	£11 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Glogfach	60	14 16 0	ditto
Cwmystwith	120	11 15 6	ditto
Sold on the 1st October.			
Minera	100	12 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	12 3 0	ditto
ditto	30	12 3 0	ditto
ditto	105	12 8 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	12	10 17 6	ditto
Sold on the 2d October.			
Dyliffe	72	11 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanerchyraur	30	13 4 0	Adam Eyton.
Dyfngwm	15	12 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold on the 3d October.			
Isle of Man Mining Company	100	22 16 6	—

BLENDE.

Sold on the 1st October.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	60	£2 19 0	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	90	3 3 6	ditto
ditto	20	2 19 0	ditto
ditto	80	3 12 6	R. C. & W. Wright.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 18th September.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Great Work	7	12	2	16	£74 10 0	£ 568 11 10	—Daubuz.
Sold on the 26th September.							
Gurlyn	4	9	2	20	68 0 0	304 18 0	—Chyandour.
Sold on the 28th September.							
Drake Walls	7	10	0	0	73 7 6	—	—Williams, &c.
ditto	10	10	0	0	69 12 6	—	— ditto
Sold on the 30th September.							
Basset and Grylls	10	7	2	11	73 5 0	760 6	6—Tereiffe.
ditto	5	16	1	18	63 7 6	368 17	6— ditto
ditto	2	10	2	10	55 0 0	139 2	4— ditto
Sold on the 1st October.							
Wheal Busy	10	12	3	8	64 15 0	689 0	2—Calenick.
ditto	2	2	3	27	45 0 0	96 14	7— ditto
Sold on the 2d October.							
Wendron Consols	31	0	0	0	73 7 6	—	— —
Sold on the 3d October.							
Cuddra	2	2	3	18	66 0 0	141 12	1—Enthoven.
ditto	0	9	0	1	40 0 0	18 0	4— ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sold at LIVERPOOL, by Mr. J. Pitcairn Campbell, on September 24.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1 (*Lively*)	34	£3 16 6	Evans & McBryde.
2 (*Zeitim*)	26	5 14 6	James Keys & Son.
3 ditto	1	5 15 0	Charles Lambert.
4 ditto	52	3 12 3	James Radley, jun.

Biddings for 19 tons of copper ore, ex *Doria*, Seville, sold by Mr. Holt, at LIVERPOOL, on September 24.

Evans and McBryde	£3 10 6	Newton, Keates, and Co.	£3 15 6
J. Radley, jun.	3 5 6	J. Keys and Sons	2 14 6
Charles Lambert	2 17 0	Sims, Willyams, and Co.	2 7 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled September 11, and sold at Swansea October 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	106	14⅜	£12 15 6	Cuba	92	12⅞	£11 13 0
ditto	96	14	12 6 0	ditto	81	12⅞	11 16 6
ditto	82	14	12 6 0	ditto	45	21⅜	19 4 0
ditto	56	23⅛	20 18 0	ditto	39	18	16 3 6
ditto	52	23	20 18 0	ditto	6	64½	58 3 0
ditto	105	12½	11 12 0	Knockmahon	66	9½	8 7 0
ditto	61	13¾	11 17 0	ditto	65	9½	8 8 6
ditto	10	15	13 2 0	ditto	100	9⅜	8 17 6
Berehaven	120	9¼	8 8 0	Bristol Reg.	17	30	28 1 0
ditto	118	11¼	10 7 0	ditto	8	45¼	42 18 0
ditto	110	11⅜	10 4 0	West Kalme	14	6⅛	5 15 6
ditto	91	10¾	9 7 6	Holyford	5	8⅞	7 17 0
ditto	80	11⅜	10 4 0	Australian	2	21⅛	18 18 0
Cuba	93	12⅝	11 3 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	568	£7872 12 0		Bristol Regulus	25	£ 820 1 0	
Berehaven	519	5020 8 6		West Kalme	14	80 17 0	
Cuba	356	4912 12 6		Holyford	5	39 5 0	
Knockmahon	231	1986 4 6		Australian	2	37 16 0	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	184½	£2038 8 6
Freeman and Co.	179	1618 13 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	189	3216 0 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	33	1206 15 0
Vivian and Sons	304½	3411 17 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	406	4899 18 6
Mines Royal Company	61	722 17 0
F. Bankart	363	3656 6 6
Total	1720	£20,769 16 6

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 15.—Cobre 106, 101, 43, 8, 86, 41, 40, 25, 7—Knockmahon 61, 60, 106, 92, 4—Sestri 72, 23, 11, 16—Genoa 15, 2—Berehaven 100—Wheal Maria 35, 33—Almeria 29—Schull Bay 24, 3—Smith's Ore 22—Norway 2—Total, 1167 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅞	£10 0 0	£112 8 0
Foreign	14 15-16	13 17 0	107 11 6
Sale	13 1-16	£12 1 6	£109 8 6

Totals—British, 974; Foreign, 926=1720 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9 9-16	£ 8 12 0	£114 10 6
Foreign	15⅜	14 2 6	106 6 6
Sale	13¼	£12 3 6	£108 4 6

Totals—British, 633; Foreign, 1171=1804 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept. 18, and sold at the Basset Arms Hotel, Pool, Oct. 3.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Seton	74	£9 5 6	Wheal Seton [Pendarves	63	£1 7 6
ditto	67	2 11 0	ditto	42	6 19 6
ditto	59	5 11 6	ditto	36	6 1 0
ditto	57	7 4 0	ditto	25	3 3 6
ditto	55	7 17 6	ditto	19	13 12 0
ditto	54	8 12 6	Wheal Basset	73	8 1 6
ditto	52	3 3 6	ditto	67	6 0 6
ditto	51	8 9 0	ditto	46	6 9 6
ditto	41	3 5 6	ditto	36	10 2 6
ditto	38	7 1 6	ditto	21	2 17 6
ditto	36	7 0 0	South Frances	81	5 13 0
ditto	31	0 7 0	ditto	58	9 9 6
East Pool	73	5 5 6	ditto	34	6 18 0
ditto	66	4 5 0	ditto	29	6 6 6
ditto	63	4 17 0	ditto	6	4 7 0
ditto	51	4 8 6	South Tolgus	59	4 1 6
ditto	46	7 6 6	ditto	53	9 17 0
ditto	45	9 14 0	ditto	48	3 19 6
ditto	38	2 8 0	E. Crinnis & South Par.	80	6 10 6
ditto	34	4 5 6	ditto	60	6 10 6
Clifford Amalgamated	107	9 3 0	East Basset	50	5 6 0
ditto	94	6 5 6	ditto	47	7 0 0
ditto	81	5 9 0	ditto	40	14 7 0
ditto	60	6 6 6	Dolcoath	53	4 15 0
ditto	48	5 16 6	ditto	48	3 5 6
Tincroft	91	0 11 6	Stray Park	67	4 6 0
ditto	54	3 0 6	ditto	31	12 6 0
ditto	50	4 17 6	Camborne Vean	57	4 17 0
ditto	48	3 0 0	ditto	31	7 4 0
ditto	47	5 1 0	Treevoole	37	3 10 6
ditto	33	2 10 0	ditto	21	3 5 0
ditto	23	9 2 0	ditto	11	7 17 6
ditto	17	2 6 0	South Crofty	29	1 18 6
Condurrow	90	1 18 6	ditto	16	2 19 0
ditto	57	8 2 0	ditto	15	8 18 6
ditto	52	6 0 6	West Tolgus	44	6 6 6
ditto	50	1 15 6	Carn Camborne	13	5 8 0
ditto	27	3 6 6	ditto	8	10 19 0
Wheal Seton [Pendarves	70	5 16 0	Wheal Uny	20	5 3 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Seton	615	£3757 8 6		East Basset	137	£1168 0 0	
East Pool	416	1801 16 0		Dolcoath	101	408 19 0	
Clifford Amalgama.	390	2669 9 0		Stray Park	98	669 8 0	
Tincroft	363	1172 10 0		Camborne Vean	88	499 13 0	
Condurrow	276	1126 15 6		Treevoole	69	285 6 0	
Wheal Seton, &c.	255	1339 18 0		South Crofty	60	236 18 0	
Wheal Basset	243	1715 17 6		West Tolgus	44	278 6 0	
South Frances	208	1449 17 6		Carn Camborne	21	157 16 0	
South Tolgus	160	953 5 6		Wheal Unity	20	103 0 0	
East Crinnis, &c.	140	913 10 0					

Average Standard ..... £134 10 0 | Average Produce 6¼
Average Price per ton £5 13 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 3704 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 229 tons 13 cwts.
Amount of Money £20,707 13 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £130 2 0.—Average Produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £127 8 0.—Produce, 7⅛.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	675¼	£3918 12 2
Freeman and Co.	260½	1194 17 0
Grenfell and Sons	381½	2839 2 10
Crown Copper Company	52½	188 14 4
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	261½	1190 11 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	638¾	3680 12 11
Mason and Elkington	474 3½	2865 13 4
F. Bankart	97	450 18 0
Copper Miners' Company	473¾	2692 4 9
Charles Lambert	257	1084 0 9
Newton, Keates, and Co.	90	485 1 8
Sweetland and Co.	42	117 4 6
Total	3704	£20,707 13 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Carn Brea 534—West Basset 453—Great Wheal Alfred 321—Par Consols 270—Pendeen Consols 222—Rosewarne United 207—Great South Tolgus 154—Botallack 138—Charlotte United 134—Treloweth 122—Copper Hill 102—Wheal Buller 77—Wheal Anna 63—West Fowey Consols 52—Wheal Unity 47—Rosewarne Consols 26—New Wheal Hender 22—Wheal Kitty 14—Camborne Consols 12—Old Tolgus 12—Wheal Hearle 10—South Dolcoath 5.—Total, 2997 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels. Devon Great Consols 2069—Phœnix Mines 555—Marke Valley 385—Wheal Creiake 342—Great Wheal Martha 318—East Caradon 310—Wheal Edward 253—Bedford United 213—North Robert 177—Wheal Emma 143—Wheal Friendship 140—Kelly Bray 90—Sortridge Consols, 87—Wheal Franco 57—Devon and Cornwall 50—Hawkmoor 49—Brookwood 33—Fursdon 30—Hender's ore 20—Harvey's ore 16—Trenouth 10.—Total 5347 tons.

FIRST SALE IN OCTOBER.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1851	4367	7¼	£20,700 11 0	£103 2 0	£65 5 0	£84 0
1852	4543	6	25,681 1 6	140 7 0	94 8 0	102 10
1853	4684	6¼	27,330 12 0	137 15 0	93 10 0	107 10
1854	3884	5¾	21,792 7 0	144 13 0	97 1 0	126 0
1855	4385	6	28,270 11 0	151 15 0	106 8 0	126 0
1856	3425	6⅝	20,690 19 0	132 4 0	90 17 0	107 10
1857	3935	6⅝	25,033 14 6	142 19 0	99 16 0	121 10
1858	4064

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Limited Liability in Banking.—In the Journal of Saturday last appeared an article on Limited Liability in Banking, stating that this principle had been found to work successfully at Manchester. I have always understood that the Legislature refused to apply the Limited Liability Act to banks, expressly for the purpose of giving more security to the public, and that for this reason banks were purposely and by name excluded from the Act. I shall be glad to know if I am wrong.—Speculator.

South Devon Mining Company.—Whilst I am glad to see by Mr. Goodman's letter in last week's Journal that (at last) "the furnaces and coking ovens are being pushed on with all possible speed," on behalf of shareholders generally I protest against his attempt to snub those who ask for information through your paper—the only proper medium of communication between shareholders and slippery managers. If no public enquiries were made as to the management of a company, the public might suppose the shareholders were satisfied, or cared nothing as to what became of their property. For *one* person who takes the trouble of applying for intelligence there are *twenty* who are glad to receive the information elicited by others. There must be something dubious in the management of a company the secretary of which cries out against publicly-put questions, and tells the shareholders to come to him and put their questions in his own room! Mr. Goodman was asked in the Journal two or three weeks ago whether the accounts for the past year had been made up, and when the annual meeting would be held. Let him reply to these enquiries in a straightforward manner, and many shareholders will thank him for the information. Again, if Mr. Goodman really intended to "guide" the shareholders, why did he attempt to mystify us last week by stating that the furnaces would be in blast in *six weeks*, when he perfectly well knew that such a consummation could not take place for at least *three months*, the foundation only of the furnaces having just been laid when he wrote the letter appearing in your last Journal. Mr. Goodman tells us that the Atlas Mines are showing good work for tin. Let him tell us candidly and clearly what the other parts of our property are doing—the Hercules, Phœnix, and the Manganese Mines.—A Shareholder.

Carnarvon Slate Company.—Having seen from time to time remarks in the Journal respecting slate quarries, I should feel obliged to any of your correspondents if they can give me any account of the Carnarvon Slate Mining Company; the offices they had in the City having been given up long since, although no notice have been given to shareholders of the mine having stopped working; or can I learn anything that is going on in them?—B. L.

Great Tywarnhayle Mining Company.—I am surprised to see in last week's Journal a report from Capt. Edwards, which appeared as if it came from proper authority, as it is immediately under the regular report sent from the managing captain, James Hampton. Capt. Edwards is no longer in the employ of the company, and I will not take up your space by discussing the questions raised by him, but merely explain that his present letter is in direct contradiction with his deliberate opinion given in writing to the company, and the directors have been thoroughly advised by the very best mining authorities in everything that they have done. Capt. Edwards has not been satisfied to act under his superior officer, Captain Hampton, and has been desirous of acting entirely on his own authority, and of having the privilege of giving orders to merchants and others without the knowledge or consent of the board, which, of course, could never be sanctioned; and I suppose now he is no longer a servant of the company, he wishes to show his independence. I have no objection to his giving any opinion he pleases, so long as he states facts, but I have written statements under his own hand, contradicting the chief points of his present letter. The proprietors of this mine are not desirous of speculating in the Share Market: they are quite content with their position and prospects, and are much pleased that Captain James Hampton's anticipations have hitherto been fully realised. They have the greatest confidence in his honesty, skill, and judgment, and they have every reason to believe the mine will repay their outlay with good interest.—The Secretary: *Oct.* 3.

Casara Mining Company.—I have been waiting in vain for an answer to my enquiries regarding the affairs of this company, made in the Journal of Sept. 7. I would again call my brother-shareholders' attention to the following items, which seem to have entirely escaped their notice. When the affair was brought out, early in 1860, the prospectus stated that the purchase-money was to be 7000*l.*, but one moiety was to be taken in paid-up shares, the other in cash; and, keeping this in view, let us see how the affair should stand. The secretary informs me the promoters have only received 1000*l.* in cash in the way of purchase-money, and the balance in shares. And by the last statement issued to the shareholders, the share list stands, in round numbers, at 24,000 (there are a few hundreds more): deducting the promoters' 6000 shares, we have 18,000 call-paying shares, consequently the affair should stand thus—

Capital: 6000 promoters' shares, paid-up	£6000	
18,000 shares, 8s paid-up	7200 =	£13,200
Purchase-money: Shares	£6000	
Cash	1000 =	7,000
Leaving balance		£ 6,200

Now, I would ask the directors—or promoters, or whatever they may be—of the Casara Mining Company to give us some information as to where the above sum has been deposited. We *know* it has not been sunk on the mine, which has all along paid its way; and, with the exception of a reservoir, and a buddle or two (which, by the way, 500*l.* would fully cover), the mine was well provided with all other plant that was necessary, and a steam-engine, as Capt. M. Francis, in his report, told us that was not required, and we paid full value for them too. There is also a curious matter I would like to refer to. I notice 1000 or so scrip shares held by some one of the company. I wonder who the fortunate holder may be? I presume he will not be called upon to assist the liquidation, his name not being known. Is there no curious shareholder about London who would like a look at the share list, and who could by so doing be able to give me and, I am sure, many others the information they so anxiously wish, as to how many shares the directors hold; and, perhaps, get a clue to the unravelment of the great Casara mystery? Any one, according to the Act, by paying a shilling at the most, could inspect the share list; and such information sent to the Journal would be very interesting indeed.—A Shareholder.

Chapapote.—In reply to the several correspondents requiring information as to the precise nature of this substance, the price at which it could be supplied in the English market, &c., it may be stated that chapapote is an impure asphalte; it is a little better for many purposes than that obtained from gas-works, but its price would probably be much higher. Compared with the native pitch found on the shores of the Dead Sea, and in the celebrated Trinidad Pitch Lake, the Cuban chapapote is inferior for the production of the valuable hydro-carbons, &c.; but for common purposes, such as paving, for example, where impurities are of little importance, it is fully equal. As to the probability of success from the more extended application of substances of the nature of chapapote, there can be little doubt but that the Trinidad pitch would be highly preferable to work upon.

Wheal Fortune and Virgin (Western Australia).—We have not heard of an English joint-stock company for working these mines; they have, however, long been worked successfully, and some considerable quantity of rich ore has been sold at Swansea, especially from the Wheal Fortune.

Devon Kapunda Copper and Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Can any reader of the Journal give information as to what has been done towards winding-up the affairs of this company, and if there is any probability of a surplus for division amongst the unfortunate holders of shares, or if engine, cash, and all available assets have been swallowed up? As the secretary does not condescend to reply to letters, surely the proprietary are entitled to some information on these matters from the directors or auditors.—A Shareholder.

Calstock Consols.—Why has not the report of Capt. Richard Williams on this mine been sent to the shareholders, as determined on at the last general meeting, full five weeks since?—Shareholder.

North Nant-y-Mwyn.—I, as a shareholder, perfectly coincide with my brother adventurers respecting the management, &c., of this promising, and I may say, as I have been informed, valuable property, that a statement of the finances of the company should have been forwarded to each shareholder, showing the true position of the said company. Now, Sir, if I am rightly informed, there has not yet been any directors legally appointed, neither can I learn that there is any manager who should pay the men; I therefore suggest, which I believe will meet with the approval of my brother shareholders, that a general meeting be held forthwith for the purpose of electing proper directors to appoint an efficient manager, and also, if necessary, a first-rate captain; and in addition to this, that a disinterested and well-qualified captain be paid out of the funds of the company to inspect and report upon the sett; this will prevent many a one throwing away his property for the want of knowing its true value.—A Shareholder.

Iron-Works in Italy.—A constant subscriber to your valuable Journal, understanding that a concession has been granted by the Italian Government to an English company to erect large iron-works in the Gulph of Spezzia, will feel much obliged if any reader could mention the name of the party to whom the concession has been awarded, having something to communicate for the forwarding of their interests.—A. C.: *Genoa.*

North Minera Lead Mining Company.—The report under the head North Minera, and dated Sept. 26, in last week's Journal, is the report of Bryn Gwiog Mine, inspected by me on Sept. 23, and not of North Minera, as I fear some of your numerous readers will imagine unless correctly informed.—W. T. Harris.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

The returns of the Board of Trade, just issued, show a decrease in the export trade of this country for the eight months ending August 31 of 5,502,766*l.*, as compared with corresponding period of last year, the total declared value of our produce and manufacture shipped to the date mentioned being 82,575,126*l.* for 1861, against 88,077,892*l.* for 1860; but the falling off is only 3,830,759*l.* as respects the eight months of 1859, when the total was 86,405,885*l.* Considering the very peculiar position in which commercial matters have been placed through various causes, political and otherwise, the result was fully foreseen; therefore, no despondency is felt by the issue of these statistical reports from Government, but, on the contrary, they are considered as indicating a wholesome state of things, and a total absence of that reckless speculation which often swells up these figures to a gigantic amount, and occasion an appearance of depression in business, whereas, in reality, there is an increase in what is sound and legitimate.

The result as respects articles identified with the mining industry of the country is about the usual proportion to the general balance. The total for 1861 is set down at 17,202,326*l.*, whereas the amount in 1860 was 18,748,954*l.*, being a difference of 1,546,628*l.* against the eight months of this year. The details are in another column.

With reference to the trade in gold and silver bullion, and specie, we find that our exports amounted to 17,096,108*l.*, and our imports to 12,761,507*l.*, so that the balance against us for the eight months was 4,334,601*l.* The exports consisted of 9,942,390*l.* in gold, and 7,153,718*l.* in silver, while the imports were 8,313,370*l.* in gold and 4,448,137*l.* in silver.

During the past two years few mines have attracted more public attention than that worked by the Pelyn Wood Mining Company—fabulous profits being anticipated at one time, and the adventurers being involved in ruinous legal difficulties at another. It now seems probable that the prominent position of the company will be maintained by another circumstance—an interesting question relating to the Transfer and Registration of Cost-book Mine Shares. Certain of the adventurers complain that since the meeting of the company in May Mr. Fuller, the purser or secretary, has declined to register their transfer of shares in the company's cost-book, although the sale was for a valuable consideration, and was, moreover, *in bona fide;* and the question involved appears to be—Is a purser bound to register the transfer of shares upon which the chargeable proportion of ascertained liabilities remains unpaid, provided no call has been made by the company in general meeting to liquidate the same?

The importance of the question to the mining community generally can scarcely be over estimated, although it must be admitted that there are peculiar circumstances connected with the Pelyn Wood Company which might exist in few other cases. The Cost-book System has ever been advocated in the columns of the *Mining Journal* as especially suited to partnerships entered into for the development of mines, and if the above question be negatived its value will be increased tenfold. In cost-book partnerships the purser is the principal person to whom the adventurers have to look for the protection of their interest, and upon whom the creditors of the mine have to rely for the payment of their claims, and by negativing the question raised the purser's power to protect the adventurers and to secure the creditors is at the same time augmented. In the case of the Pelyn Wood Company, it seems that the liabilities had accumulated to an extent which compelled the suspension of the mine, and that the purser, with the view at once to secure the creditors, and to protect the general body of shareholders, decided, under legal advice, to refuse to register the transfer of any shares unless the transferror consented first to contribute his proportion of existing and ascertained liabilities due from the company. Such a step on the part of a purser was undoubtedly a bold one—the question of his power in this respect not having, we think, been previously raised—but drawing our conclusions from the just and equitable character of the Cost-book System, we opine that it will be decided by our courts of justice that the course taken was not unjustifiable.

That adventurers in cost-book mines are not required to contribute towards the payment of liabilities incurred after the transfer of their shares has long been acknowledged, but the power of partners in insolvent adventures to transfer their shares without previously contributing their proportion of outstanding liabilities admits of very serious question. We opine that the position of such adventurers is very similar to that of adventurers relinquishing their shares, and that the company, or representative of the company, is justified in refusing to register the transfer until he has paid (to use Mr. Tapping's words respecting relinquishment) "his proportion of the debts and costs incurred for works, or continuation of works, determined on." In the case of the Pelyn Wood Company, the dissatisfied shareholders do not allege that they had contributed, or offered to contribute, their proportion of liabilities up to the date of transfer; and, inasmuch as they were, consequently, not in a position to avoid further liability by relinquishment, it may fairly be contended they had not the power to transfer their shares. It is asked, is it not monstrous that liabilities should exist, seeing the large amount of capital called up for working the mine? but this query does not affect the question at all, inasmuch as all previous acts done by the committee were sanctioned by the result of the meeting in May.

The injustice to the general body of adventurers of permitting the transfer of shares by responsible parties after a mine has been stopped, and whilst large liabilities are due from the company, is apparent, for were such transfer permitted the burden of paying the whole of the liabilities might fall upon the few, although those liabilities were incurred with the consent of every adventurer, or the creditors of the mine might be defrauded by the whole of the responsible adventurers being allowed to transfer their responsibility. That heavy liabilities should exist in a cost-book mine is, of course, unjustifiable, the proper mode of proceeding being to make a call at each meeting to cover all liabilities previously incurred. When this is done, and the meetings are regularly holden, and at short intervals, individual adventurers would have just cause for complaint were the responsible officer of the company to refuse to register a transfer; but where the departure from the true Cost-book System is sanctioned by the adventurers, and the partnership thus placed in an exceptional position, there should be no complaint on the part of individual adventurers if the full privileges of the Cost-book System be denied them, in order that the general body may be protected.

FOREIGN MINING, AND THE NEW TARIFFS—VIII.

We return to the valuable report issued by the French Administration of Mines on the mineral and metallurgical industries of France. It appears that, in consequence of a commercial crisis, the value of the French exports and imports fell from 5,337,000,000 frs. in 1857 to 4,725,000,000 frs. in 1858; and the consumption of coal declined in consequence from 131,494,665 quintals to 126,930,344 quintals in 1858, rising again in 1859 to 130,630,618 quintals. The crisis of 1857–8 did not exert the same sinister influence on all the French basins, for while those of the Loire, Creuzot, Commentry, and Aubin diminished their production, those of the North, Alais, Brassac, and Maine sensibly increased their annual extraction. This shows that economico-commercial influences must not alone be considered in connection with the fluctuations noticed in the demand for coals, the power and qualities of coals being subject to unfavourable influences, which must also be taken into account. The value of the products obtained by French coalowners increased in a greater proportion than the quantities extracted, showing that the consumption advanced even more rapidly than the production. The number of miners—men, women, and children—increased from 40,950 in 1852 to 46,766 in 1853, 54,322 in 1854, 58,822 in 1855, and 59,467 in 1857, but fell in 1858 to 56,035. This last total shows, however, an augmentation of 12 per cent. as compared with 1852; yet it appears that this increased amount of labour brought to bear upon the coal basins of France was inadequate to supply the ever-growing demand, and this buoyancy in the coal market has sustained the coalowner in his struggle against the natural difficulties of mining industry, induced him to consent to an advance of wages rendered necessary by the dearness of lodgings and provisions, and brought him an increased profit from his workings, notwithstanding the competition of vast importations from abroad. Thus in 1853, 59,379,852 quintals yielded 59,554,903 frs.; and in 1856, 79,257,005 quintals produced 101,973,431 frs., showing a relative improvement in prices of, in round numbers, 20 per cent. In 1857 the value of the product fell to 99,587,100 frs., and in 1858 to 91,568,874 frs.; but it rose again in 1859 to 94,979,163 frs. The total consumption of coal in France attained in 1857 an aggregate of 131,494,700 quintals, or the cargoes of 43,831 ships of 300 tons each, or of 1,314,947 wagons carrying 10 tons each. The cost of the combustible was altogether 333,872,400 frs., of which 163,124,600 frs. was paid for carriage and transport, and 41,658,968 frs. for wages. Of the 131,494,700 quintals consumed, 91,716,000 quintals were used in workshops and manufactories of various kinds, 14,104,000 quintals in connection with transport service, 20,714,000 quintals were taken for domestic purposes, and the remainder was absorbed in mines and quarries.

The increase which has taken place in the production of iron is intimately allied to the progressive growth of the coal consumption. At the beginning of the century the annual production of *fonte* barely reached 1,000,000 quintals, but in the quinquennial period ending 1860 a total of 9,000,000 quintals was exceeded. In 1819, on a total of 1,125,000 quintals, 20,000 quintals only were produced with coal, while of 9,923,325 quintals manufactured in 1857, 6,100,530 quintals were obtained with coal, and 3,782,795 quintals with vegetable combustible. Iron produced with wood is regarded in France as superior to that obtained with coal. The mineral combustible has prevailed only because the French forests have not been able to keep pace with the march of metallurgical industry, and some time elapsed before coal succeeded in prevailing over wood. Thus in 1829, 1,899,000 quintals of *fonte* were produced with wood, as compared with 271,000 quintals obtained with coal or coke; in 1839, the proportion was 2,837,000 quintals of the first class, and 664,000 quintals of the second class; and in 1849, 2,513,000 quintals of the first class, against 1,628,000 quintals of the second class. It was only in 1853 that the blast-furnaces worked with wood ceased to be the principal source of production, and that the victory in the peaceful struggle passed over to the side of the mineral combustible. The total production of *fonte* attained in 1857 declined slightly in the two following years, having fallen to 8,715,560 quintals in 1858 (3,263,161 quintals obtained with wood, against 5,452,419 quintals obtained with coal and coke), and to 8,561,523 quintals in 1859 (3,360,180 quintals obtained with coal, against 5,201,343 quintals obtained with coal and coke). In 1859, 952,471 quintals of cast *fonte* were fabricated, the proportions made with mineral and vegetable combustible being nearly equal; and 1,422,927 quintals passed through a second fusion. The greater part of the *fonte* is transformed into iron, either by means of mineral or vegetable combustible, or by a mixture of both. In 1859 the proportions occupied by the various processes were as follows:—Iron produced with charcoal, 906,544 metrical quintals, valued at 38,444,407 frs.; by the two combustibles mixed, 169,334 quintals, valued at 6,947,751 frs.; and by coal, 4,125,114 quintals, valued at 112,265,475 frs.; or altogether 5,200,992 quintals, valued at 157,657,633 frs. A quintal being as nearly as possible 230 lbs. English, we thus arrive at a total of 569,745 tons of iron, estimated to be worth 6,306,305*l.* The French would be pleased, of course, if they could witness the manufacture of an article of primary necessity like iron in all their departments; but even if ironstone is reputed to be found everywhere it is not so with combustible, and from one or the other cause 22 French departments are deprived of metallurgical industry. Iron produced with wood is fabricated in all the departments in which forests abound, especially in the Doubs, which turned out 150,500 quintals in 1859; the Côte d'Or, 76,398 quintals in 1859; the Moselle, 70,332 quintals in 1859; the Jura, 59,400 quintals in 1859; the Vosges, 55,890 quintals, &c. Altogether 48 departments joined in the production of iron with wood. Among 41 departments which employed mineral combustible the principal bordered on the great coal basins. Thus the Nord produced 702,932 quintals of coal-fabricated iron in 1859; the Moselle, 515,779 quintals; the Loire, 394,534 quintals; the Haute-Marne, 389,535 quintals; the Saône-et-Loire, 296,836 quintals; the Aveyron, 207,364 quintals; the Ardennes, 190,500 quintals; the Allier, 184,985 quintals; the Gard, 181,622 quintals, &c. Several departments thus employ both kinds of combustible.

Well, what is done with all this coal and iron? The answer is found in the amazing development of steam-power and railway communication. In 1859 France had 2450 steam-engines, of 33,308-horse power; in 1847 she had 4853 engines, of 61,630-horse power; and nine years later, in 1856, notwithstanding the interruption and shock which industrial pursuits sustained by the revolution of 1848, the number and force of the engines in operation had more than doubled, the figures being 9972 and 127,344 respectively. The increase is still rapidly proceeding, for, in 1857, 11,192 engines, of 140,035-horse power, were at work; in 1858, 12,419 engines, of 151,431-horse power; and in 1859, 13,691 engines, of 169,166-horse power. This last total includes all fixed engines, but does not take into account stationary engines used in connection with railways. These latter, in 1859, numbered 402, of an aggregate of 3172-horse power. The number of locomotives at work in 1859 was 3048, as compared with only 142 in 1840. The small number at work in 1840 had only 430 kilometres of line to run over, while the 3048 in 1859 had 9084 kilometres to traverse. The progression of locomotives has been more rapid than that of fixed engines; thus in 1844 the number at work in 1840 had more than doubled; in 1847 the total had doubled again; in 1853 it had nearly doubled for the third time; and in 1857 for the fourth time. Since 1859, at which point this able report closes, more and more fixed engines and locomotives have been set to work, and consequently the demand for coal has steadily increased. In presence of these circumstances one can easily account for the desire of the Cabinet of the Tuileries to obtain more readily larger supplies of foreign coal without their necessarily desiring to engage in naval hostilities, as has been supposed. One is also led to wonder at the almost ridiculous dread which French coalowners affect in regard to foreign competition. In the vast and increasing field of industry there is little doubt that there will be room enough for all; and it is clear that, unless the French Government had wisely arranged for more liberal importations of foreign coal, prices would have risen to a point which must have most prejudicially affected the national interests.

The orders received at Charleroi for *fontes* and irons for the interior are abundant, and all the forges are well employed. There is less doing in railway materials for France, but some important orders are shortly expected. Prices remain firm, and without variation. Considerable purchases of old iron have been made at Paris and other parts of France. In consequence of the demolitions which take place every day in Paris, that city has been encumbered with old iron which accumulated, especially

since the demand fell off after the Rouen establishments had laid in a stock. The forges have undertaken to clear away the accumulation, and two establishments alone took 3,000,000 kilogrammes. This consumption of old iron will, it is expected, have an influence in a certain degree on the prices of *fonte* at St. Dizier; at present, however, there is a fair enquiry. The exceptional dryness of the summer, the unexpected improvement in orders, the advance in the price of *fonte* and the rise in coke-manufactured irons, has brought about a sensible improvement and revival in prices at St. Dizier. At Metz, too, affairs have an improved tendency, a rise of 10 frs. per ton having been readily accepted. There is a sensible revival in the Belgian coal trade, numerous deliveries having been made last month by the central basin. Works on a canal joining the Sambre and Ouse are in course of execution, and from the 1st inst. it was expected that navigation with a draught of 1·80 metres would be practicable. In the Aix-la-Chapelle basin, all the Sociétés de la Wurm have decided on a rise of more than 1 fr. per ton. At Sarrebruck, where almost all the collieries are in the hands of the Prussian Government, prices have also been maintained at about 11 frs. per ton for the best descriptions. The profits realised last year by the royal collieries in this district were about 5,000,000 frs. on an extraction of 2,000,000 tons. In the Ruhr district prices have, however, been exceptionally low, and have not exceeded 6 frs. to 7 frs. per ton,—a low rate, which has produced an active demand.

France does not possess mines of copper, properly so called; the quantities which she produces of that metal being so insignificant that she is obliged to import for her annual consumption 85,000 metrical quintals, representing a value of 18,000,000 frs. to 20,000,000 frs. This scarcity of a necessary substance, which places France, in one respect, in an unfortunate industrial inferiority, renders her a tributary of important sums to the Russian and English markets in times of peace; while in case of war grave complications might arise for French interests. There are copper mines, however, at Mouzaia and Ténez, in Africa, although they forward to the Swansea establishments the whole of their products. New veins of metal have been attacked with chances of success in the neighbourhood of Gar-Rouban and Djebel-Edougg, near Bona; argentiferous fahlerz (a gray ore containing silver) is noted in the massive mountainous districts of Batna; and Corsica and the Maritime Alps are beginning to take up a position among productive countries. Recent discoveries made, in fact, of mines of copper in Corsica and Algeria, presage a complete revolution in this branch of commerce, and an abundance of minerals, which assure the security of establishments designed to deal with them. At a recent district exhibition at Marseilles, MM. Dervieu and Co. exposed an assortment of argentiferous copper and compact pyritic copper coming from Gar-Rouban, in the province of Oran, a metalliferous district, which also comprises mines of lead. The specimens had quartz and sulphate of baryta for gangues (the mineral substances which enclose or accompany metallic ore), and were also accompanied by mattes of copper, &c. MM. Borde, Reymond, and Palazzi, collected for the same exhibition a very remarkable series of samples of copper minerals and concomitant rocks coming from the mine of Ponte-alla-Leccia, between Bastia and Corte in Corsica. A memorandum by M. Reymond furnishes documents of the very highest interest on this bearing, the nature of the veins of Corsica, and the identity of the minerals extracted, displaying a complete analogy and community of origin with the celebrated mines of Monte-Catini, in Tuscany. The bearing is exceedingly rich, and shows extraordinary accumulations of pure mineral—accumulations which, according to M. Burat, exceed 300 cubic metres, and consist generally of streaked copper, without any mixture of gangue. The veins have been explored over an extent of 3 kilometres by a series of galleries storied at different levels to a depth of 50 or 60 metres; and the mineral contains from 10 to 50, and on an average 20 per cent. of copper. Two blocks brought up, the most bulky of which weighs 800 kilogrammes, give an idea of the power and richness of the bearing at a depth of 15 to 20 metres below the soil; but blocks of double the size still await removal. In order further to give an approximate idea of the value of the concession of Ponte-alla-Leccia, it may be added that it has already furnished 100 tons of mineral, of a mean richness of 18 per cent., which has been sold at Marseilles, besides 30 tons warehoused at Ile-Rousse. MM. Imer, Schlœsing, and Foex, also exposed at the same exhibition some copper minerals, consisting of a remarkable block of pyritic copper, covered with green steatitic patina (*patine*), and a second block of native copper coming from the commune of Castifao, which also makes part of the same earth in which the serpentine veins of Ponte-alla Leccia are found. The blocks from Castifao appear to have an analogy with the pyritic copper drawn from the mine of Monte-Vaso, in Tuscany, which offers neither euphotide (*gabbro*) nor streaked copper. It is interesting to observe Corsica thus reproducing the most celebrated types of the cupriferous bearings of the Italian peninsula.

COAL MINE INSPECTION ACT.

Neglect to keep Bore-Holes in Advance.—At the Swansea Police Court, Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, laid several informations against Mr. F. H. Perkins, of the Lynch Colliery, for having neglected to keep bore-holes in advance, for not having provided a proper indicator, for not having given notice of the recommencement of the workings, for paying wages elsewhere than in the office appointed in the rules, and for neglecting to publish and hang up the general rules as required by the Act. To the second, fourth, and fifth charges the defendant pleaded guilty, and the third was withdrawn, as the colliery was opened more than three months before the Act came into operation. On the charge of neglecting to keep bore-holes in advance, as well as upon those to which guilty was pleaded, a fine of 2s. 6d. was in each case inflicted.

Neglect to Indicate the Pay-Office.—Mr. Alfred Sterry, of Alltwen Colliery, was fined 1s. in each case and costs upon various charges of non-compliance with the Act, such as neglect to provide gauge, to affix rules, to pay in a proper office, &c.; and Wm. Davies, his foreman, was fined 1s. and costs for not having the main doors double. It was stated by the Bench that they had inflicted a penalty which was little more than nominal, yet that they had done this not because they considered the offences as trivial or unimportant, but simply because the provisions of the Act under which the informations were laid were new, and were not generally known in the county. In all future cases they could not admit the plea of ignorance or inadvertence, and they should, therefore, inflict a much heavier penalty.

Employment of Children under Age in Collieries.—The proprietors of the Old Park Company were fined 2*l.*, and Ralph Deakin, a butty employed by them, was fined 5*l.*; the former for permitting the employment, and the latter for employing a boy under 12 years of age—the boy was killed. Under the new Act the coalowner is liable for all the acts of their butties. Mr. Spenser admitted the offence, but complained of their company being made the scarecrow of the district.

Does the North British Railway Trade in Coal?—At the North British Railway meeting in Edinburgh (Mr. Richard Hodgson, M.P., presiding), a Haddington shareholder, named Roughead, asked the Chairman whether it were true that the North British Company was carrying on the trade of coal merchants on the line, and if that was not rather an illegal thing? He thought it very derogatory to the company to employ their station agents in the sale of coals, and that the latter should be so ill-paid as to have to eke out their livelihood by a commission on the sale. He thought, moreover, that it was detrimental to the interests of the company that their agents should have their attention diverted from their proper duties; and it was prejudicial to the interests of the public, inasmuch as the agents would be led to give preference in the forwarding of goods to to those who employed them in the coal trade. He also objected to it on the ground that it was taking the livelihood out of poor men's mouths, who probably could earn it in no other way. The Chairman, in his reply said that with the very recent experience of the legal proceedings which took place with reference to another company in the South, and the very unpleasant effects on the interests of that company resulting from those proceedings, he trusted that Mr. Roughead would not consider him wanting in courtesy if he declined to answer categorically his question whether this company was carrying on a trade in coals. In his belief the directors and the company had kept themselves within the law in this matter, and he did not believe that legal proceedings could be taken against them with success. It was, of course, for the interest of the railway company to carry as much coal as they could, and to get the largest revenue they could from it, and the interest of the public in the matter was to get ample choice and full supply. The course the directors had taken, therefore, was to get ample choice of coal for the public at the different stations along the line, and they believed that getting different sorts of coal to compete with each other at the different stations, and enabling the public to give their orders through their station agents, was a great benefit to the public. As to doing a paltry thing, because the agent might derive a small commission, and the company derive a certain profit, he thought Mr. Roughead was too good a man of business not to look at the smaller profits of the trade as well as the larger.

CHLORIDE OF NITROGEN AS AN AGENT IN WAR.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a few particulars connected with the projected application of this formidable compound to the purposes of war. We presume that the chemical characters of this substance are generally more or less understood by our readers, but as there may be a few among them who have never cared to dip sufficiently deep into the mysteries of Brande and Turner, Thomson and Fownes, Parkes, Daniell, and the other standard authorities in this important department of science, we may briefly observe that chloride of nitrogen is a very peculiar, oily-like liquid, discovered by Dulong; that its specific gravity is not known, except in so far as this, that it is heavier than water, and sinks rapidly in that liquid; that it can only be produced under the favourably inducing influence of nascent affinity; that it is the most explosive compound known, and is never experimented upon, even by the most experienced chemists, in quantities larger than a grain of mustard seed, and then only with the greatest precaution, and under conditions of extreme safety; and, finally, that its explosion is instantly determined by a slight increase of temperature, or by the contact of a small cutting of phosphorus, a drop of olive oil, or any greasy material. These facts being premised, we may now proceed to say that some six or seven good years ago, a former (and, indeed, for several years almost a constant) contributor to the pages of this Journal—Mr. Isham Baggs—discovered a certain process whereby chloride of nitrogen might be manufactured in any quantity, and with perfect safety. The discovery arrested some attention at the time, and a long article appeared upon the subject in the columns of a morning contemporary [the *Morning Advertiser*]. As the secret of manufacture and use, however, rested with the discoverer, very little discussion was evoked, and beyond an occasional reference to the subject in the scientific journals nothing further was said or done in the matter till lately.

It now appears, as we are informed, that a correspondence and negociations have been in progress for some months past, with a view to enlist this new power in the service of a foreign Government. The discoverer has asked the very moderate sum of 10,000*l.* for his secret, and has offered, if one-third of this amount were paid down, *to make the substance in question in presence of the purchaser, in whatever quantity might be required, and to use it explosively in demonstration of its power upon a scale of any magnitude.* He has also undertaken to prove practically that it may be caused to explode within a foot of any required object from a distance of six miles, or even more; but he has expressly insisted upon the fact that though it (the material) can be conveyed any required distance, yet that the means of such conveyance are of a special character, *and form, in fact, part of the secret.* Now, in the face of this openly-expressed condition, the discoverer is called upon to manufacture, as a preliminary, a quantity of chloride of nitrogen, to enclose this in a number of cases or packages, and to forward these latter by the ordinary mail.

We can quite understand the necessity of prudence and precaution on both sides of the question in conducting a negociation of this kind; but whatever the method of preparation, or conveyance, or use may be, we believe we are only giving utterance to an opinion which will be endorsed by the whole chemical world, when we say that chloride of nitrogen is not exactly a description of commodity which should be sent through the post-office, or form an item in the freight of an ordinary mail. We fear we should hear but little of the mail again, or of the passengers either, though (and it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good) the result might certainly be satisfactory to the contracting parties. Apart from the discoverer, we do not know who these parties are, and we can only form a guess from the aspect of the political horizon as to what Government is referred to in the business. We do, however, know the general facts connected with the matter of the negociation, and in justice to the discoverer we give them publicity.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Once more the project of establishing a railway communication between England and the Continent is brought prominently forward—the projector in this instance being Mr. Jas. Chalmers, who has just published (through Messrs. Spon, of Bucklersbury) a handsome little volume, in which he gives minute details of the mode he proposes to adopt in the development of the scheme. The project consists of a tube constructed of ½-inch boiler-plates, such tube being 30 ft. in diameter, laid upon the bed of the Channel, and protected by forming over it an embankment of stones. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000*l.*, and the time required to effect the communication would not, it is said, exceed three years. The annual expenditure is put down by Mr. Chalmers at 85,000*l.*, and as he estimates that he would obtain 2500 tons of freight *daily*, at 12s. 6d. per ton; 1500 passengers each way *daily*, at 8s. 9d. each; and 250,625*l.* per annum for the conveyance of mails, express freights, coin and bullion, &c., he anticipates that his annual revenue would amount to 1,300,000*l.* With these figures as a basis he shows that at least 1,215,000*l.* per annum would be available for dividends to the shareholders; so that assuming no accident to happen in the interval, and that Mr. Chalmers' invention for applying a natural mechanical law to the joining of the tube to succeed to the extent its very sanguine inventor hopes for, the capitalists contributing to the development of the project might reasonably expect the return of their capital in 13 years; or, in other words, the profits would equal the very satisfactory rate of *seven and a-half per cent. per annum.*

That the estimate of revenue is extraordinarily high is so apparent that Mr. Chalmers wisely offers some explanations as to his basis for calculation. As he justly remarks—"How many will traverse the haunts of the mermaid, gliding along the Channel railway, remains to be seen." Yet he jocularly observes that "he is frequently told there will not be sufficient trade to make it pay, and when he asks for a reason he is referred to STATISTICS, as if, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, *they* were unalterable—incapable of augmentation or of change of ratio, no matter what may be the increased facilities of intercommunication." Mr. Chalmers scorns to compare his project with the Thames Tunnel in estimating the profits derivable, because he does not propose to use a well-staircase. In the time required for the journey from London to Paris Mr. Chalmers would effect a saving of at least 20 minutes; but it is not so much upon this circumstance that he relies for success as upon the fact that sea-sickness will be avoided—a malady, according to Mr. Chalmers, "compared to which the gout or toothache were positive amusement."

To judge from Mr. Chalmers' estimates, it would be difficult to use lighter materials than he has chosen, consequently it may fairly be presumed that his figures show the smallest amount for which it could be expected to construct the tube, so that it can only be from the realisation of Mr. Chalmers' hopes of greatly increased traffic both in goods and passengers that any difference in the probable profits could result. The iron used in the tube will be nearly 200,000 tons; in the ventilators, 5000 tons; on the flanges, 2500 tons; and in the boxes for stone loading, 30,360 tons; which is, of course, exclusive of rails, &c. For levelling the channel bed, loading and covering the tubes, 7,431,108 cubic yards of broken stone will be required, and for the shore embankments 3,500,000 cubic yards more will be used. These items, with the timber, cost of submerging, &c., will raise the total expense to 12,000,000*l.*, of which only 1,635,273*l.* is set down for preliminaries and contingencies, and inasmuch as Mr. Chalmers relies upon the stillness of the water being such that his large pebbles will not be washed away, and upon its motion being so considerable that the interstices between 11,000,000 tons of rough stone will be speedily filled up, the probability of the amount being sufficient can be readily judged of.

New Motive Power.—A very ingenious invention by M. Lenoir seems to meet with complete approval in scientific circles in Paris. It is simply the application of common gas, exploded in small quantities above and below the piston of what was once a steam-engine, the explosions being ingeniously regulated, and produced by the electric spark from a Rumkorff machine. The piston moves regularly and rapidly, precautions being taken to avoid accident. An engine of ½-horse power costs 40*l.*, its weight is 800 lbs.; a 20-horse power engine costs 480*l.*, weighing 18,000 lbs. The expense of gas is small, 500 litres per hour for each horse power, ten hours' work costing about 1s. 3d. per horse power. This invention is about to be applied to locomotives on land and water, and as the gas required may be produced by the decomposition of water itself, a great revolution in machinery may result.

REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRURO.]

Oct. 3.—In my last communication, in the Journal of Sept. 7, I noticed a new form of buddle at Providence Mines, St. Ives. My primary object in referring to it was to show that Cornish mine agents were not such a set of stupid, ignorant, and stationary beings as some of your correspondents wished to make them out; that they were not only ready to adopt all reasonable suggestions of improvements, but also capable of originating them. With regard to the buddle in question I distinctly state that it was "well known in Germany," and had even been described, some time ago, in well-known English books. No one could, consequently, claim it as a new invention; but still it appeared to me certain that Capt. Hollow knew nothing of what had been done before, and that consequently it was, as I described it, an "independent discovery" on his part, for which he deserved considerable credit. In the Journal of September 21 a friend of Mr. Edward Borlase's writes to "correct this statement," and informs your readers that the buddle in question is the "*patented* invention" of Mr. Borlase. It is to be regretted, for Mr. Borlase's sake, that any such rash claim should have been publicly made, for it renders it incumbent upon me to give the following particulars, which I should not otherwise have been felt called upon to do, for I certainly have no wish to injure Mr. Borlase, who seems to be an industrious, although unsuccessful, man. But when he, by himself or his friends, publicly puts forward such a preposterous pretension, and endeavours to deprive an intelligent mine agent of the credit he deserves, justice requires that the whole facts should be stated, however distasteful they may be to Mr. Borlase.

When Capt. Hollow showed me the buddle at Providence, he pointed out that the one in use was not in its details the same as the one he originally invented. It was *essentially* the same, for the *essence* of the invention is the form of the buddle, by which the work is made to enter at the edge and escape at the centre. In Capt. Hollow's original form, the work is introduced over the edge, as in an ordinary rectangular buddle, while in the buddle at work it is introduced by means of a revolving "distributor," which is an evident improvement. Now, it is this "distributor" which I understand Mr. Borlase claims as his patent right, and upon which the Providence adventurers pay him a royalty: I do not understand that he makes any claim to the form of the buddle, which is the essential part of the machine, but only as to the detail of introducing the work by means of this "distributor." Knowing the facts which I give below, I was not a little surprised even at this claim of Mr. Borlase's, for it appeared to me that he might with equal justice have claimed a patent right in the cog-wheels. However, it was no business of mine to interfere, or say anything to injure Mr. Borlase. If the Providence adventurers chose to waste their substance in paying royalties for imaginary patent rights, that was their look out; they have a good mine, and can probably afford such little benevolences. But when Mr. Borlase claims not merely this "distributor," but the whole buddle as his "patented invention," to the prejudice of the just claims of other people, it is necessary to sift his pretensions.

This form of buddle, the "concave round buddle," is really the invention of a German, Herr Hundt, a mining manager at Siegen. It was first described (as far as I know) by the inventor in No. 26 of the *Berggeists*, and subsequently in an early part of the *Zeitschrift für das Berg-Hütten- und Salinenwesen* for 1858, vol. v., page 65 (*Abhandlungen*). In this latter periodical, which, as many of your readers probably know, is the official mining publication of the Prussian Government, the description is illustrated by a plate—plate 2, vol. v. In the following year (1859) two other papers appeared on it in the *Zeitschrift*, giving details of trials, and drawings showing certain improvements in details. One of these is by Herr Koecke (page 45, *Abhandlungen*, with plate 6), and the other by Herr Franz Pieler (page 48, with plate 8). *In all of these the distributor as now used at Providence is shown*, and in the latter papers the machine described is much more perfect than even that now in use at that mine, the details of the revolving distributor, which is of metal, being much more complete. As Mr. Borlase's provisional specification is dated Nov. 15, 1859, and his final specification May 15, 1860, it follows that these papers and drawings were published, and in the hands of all the educated mining classes of England, the former 18 months and the latter six months before the date of even his provisional specification.

If these facts stood alone they would simply show that Mr. Borlase could maintain no patent right in an apparatus well known before the date of his specification, but they would not be inconsistent with the hypothesis that he might have conceived the "distributor" independently, and without any knowledge of what had been done by Herr Hundt; that, in fact, he might have invented the distributor independently, as Capt. Hollow did the concave buddle. Not that I admit the cases are at all parallel, for while it is evidently highly improbable that a mine agent, busily occupied as Capt. Hollow is, with the numerous duties of a mine in a remote part of Cornwall, should know of the most recent German improvement in dressing; the probabilities are the other way in the case of a man like Mr. Borlase, professedly an expert in dressing apparatus, being frequently in London, and in contact with people knowing all about the German improvements. I say if these facts stood alone, what is highly probable in the case of Capt. Hollow would be highly improbable in the case of Mr. Borlase. But these facts do not stand alone. The true history of the introduction of the concave round buddle, distributor and all, to the attention of English miners, is well known to me and to many others, and is as follows:—Some four or five years ago Messrs. Phillips and Darlington conceived the idea of a concave round buddle, which they constructed, however, *without the distributor*. In fact, they invented independently an apparatus almost precisely similar to the first form of buddle invented by Capt. Hollow; that is, the work was made to flow in over the edge, as in the ordinary rectangular buddle. Having the management of some mines in Germany at the time, they introduced this form of buddle there; but they soon found that the idea had been anticipated by Herr Hundt, and that, besides, his mode of introducing the work by means of a revolving "distributor" was much superior to their arrangement. As Capt. Hollow at once recognised the superiority of the "distributor" suggested by Borlase, so Messrs. Phillips and Darlington recognised the same thing when they saw Hundt's distributing apparatus, which they consequently adopted. But they not only adopted Hundt's plans in their German mines, but they brought drawings of them to this country, placed them before all the leading mining people, and preached up their value in every direction. Mr. Borlase himself saw drawings of the whole apparatus at Messrs. Phillips and Darlington's office long before the date of his patent. It was also described by Mr. Darlington, with full drawings, in his article on the Dressing of Ores in Mr. Hunt's new edition of "Ure's Dictionary," which was written more than two years ago, and has been published more than 18 months. As Mr. Borlase's shaking machine was also described in the same article, he saw the proofs of it also before the date of his patent, so that the introduction of this form of buddle into this country is entirely due to Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, from whom Mr. Borlase learned all about it before the date of his patent. Not that these gentlemen claim any invention in the matter, for, although they conceived the idea of the concave form of buddle, independently of Herr Hundt, still they were anticipated by him, and, besides, his introduction of the "distributor" was a great improvement on this plan. Still they deserve the credit of having first introduced it to the notice of the English mining public, and that credit they should not be deprived of. With regard to Capt. Hollow, I also give him the credit of having independently invented the buddle, without the distributor, without any knowledge of what was done by Herr Hundt, or of the introduction of that gentleman's apparatus into this country by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington. Independently of his character for uprightness and truthfulness, I think there is ample evidence of such being the fact from the form in which he first made the buddle. It is the natural form in which a man, working out the invention step by step, would arrive at. If his buddle was a mere plagiarism, he would naturally have adopted the whole, distributor and all; and his original form being without the distributor, which is an obvious improvement, is a strong evidence to me that it was an original conception.

Thus the facts are:—1. The buddle as now used, with the distributor, in its best form, is the original invention of Herr Hundt.—2. This buddle was introduced into this country by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington.—3. Messrs. Phillips and Darlington and Capt. Hollow independently invented the form of the buddle, subsequent to Herr Hundt, but without any knowledge of what he had done, and without the distributor.—4. Mr. Borlase received full information on the buddle from Messrs. Phillips and Darlington before the date of his patent, and had nothing

whatever to do with inventing any portion of it, or even introducing it. So far for any claims of invention which Mr. Borlase may set up; but the fact is, in the specification of his patent I do not at all understand that he does claim the "distributor" as his invention. The general principle of Mr. Borlase's machine, to which his patent really refers, is giving a "forth and back" motion to a certain receptacle into which the work had been previously conveyed by the ordinary known means, and thus effecting the separation of the ores. It might as well be said that he has made a claim to the cylindrical sieve through which the work passes as to the distributor. In fact, in stating what he considers original in the invention, he does not mention any of the detailed apparatus, but claimed his invention to be "the *combination* of apparatus hereinbefore substantially described, or any mere modification thereof, for the uses and purposes aforesaid." Indeed, it would be as ridiculous to claim a patent right in the distributor as in the sieves or the cog-wheels, for the same apparatus is well-known and used in many mechanical apparatuses. It is only in its *combination* with other contrivances, to effect any given purpose, that even the wildest patentee would attempt to claim it. In Borlase's patent machine it is in combination with a flat shaking cistern, while in Hundt's apparatus it is in combination with an inclined stationary surface. I do not understand that Mr. Borlase claims a patent right in the gear for raising the ring; but certainly such a claim would be more plausible than one for the distributor. My own impression is that Mr. Borlase never intended originally to claim the distributor as a patent right separated from his shaking trough: but the failure of the latter at Wheal Margaret, and the provoking success of Capt. Hollow's buddle, suggested to his mind the unhappy project of claiming the "distributor" as a separate patent right, and thus endeavour to get something back for the fees and trouble he was at in patenting a machine which in practice has proved—as any mechanic could easily have foretold—a complete failure. There was, besides, the temptation of dealing with easy-going people, ignorant of patent laws, and simply believing that every patentee is legally entitled to claim a monopoly of whatever entered his head to put into a specification.

It is such claims as this made on behalf of Mr. Borlase that has brought so much discredit on the Patent Laws, and, indeed, on the very name of a patentee. The recent attacks made upon the entire principle of patents, by Sir William Armstrong and others, truly represents the feeling of irritation and annoyance which every employer of mechanical apparatus has felt from the continual pretensions of patentees to contrivances which are neither new nor their own invention. There is at present a class of men—and not a very small class either—who make a business of appropriating and patenting the ideas of others, picked out of old English books or newer foreign ones, or merely plagiarised from machinery absolutely in work. This class of "patent-mongers" does infinite harm to real inventors; for, besides continually appropriating their ideas, they bring discredit upon all patents. Large mechanical operators are beginning to look upon all patentees as natural enemies, and really new and valuable inventions are swamped by the crowd of plagiarisms. Dr. Collyer, in the last number of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, laments, in interest of original inventors, "the indiscriminate issue of patents to all applicants." It is not easy to see how this evil is to be remedied, or how the present system of advisedly making specifications as "confused, foggy, and unintelligible" as possible, in order that any meaning may afterwards be given to them, is to be put an end to.

It is well, however, that the public should be aware how far this is carried, and that as a matter of fact any man can get a patent for anything—even if it be as old as the hills. No doubt when the patent is got it is good for nothing, in a legal point of view; for the patent right is only granted *conditionally* on the alleged invention being new, and being an improvement. But still there are timid people, with a great and wise dread of law, who when they are shown a specification which includes, or pretends to include, any apparatus they have in use, consider that a patent cannot safely be resisted, even if they know the apparatus to be far older than the patent, and not due at all to the patentee. They are willing, therefore, to pay a royalty, although they know they are submitting to an injustice. I think, however, that this is a very wrong course, and one that ought not to be adopted or sanctioned by men of substance and respectability. It gives encouragement to a set of men who are not merely useless, but do great harm, who may be termed the *condotierri* of mechanical industry, and are serious obstructions to the true advance of mechanical improvement, and to the due reward of real inventors. It should be remembered that practically any patent is granted without investigation, or that the possession of a patent consequently carries with it no evidence of any right of the patentee, unless the alleged invention is, as it pretends to be, a novelty and an improvement. It seems to me to be wrong for men of position and substance to submit to small impositions from patent-mongers for the sake of peace and quietness; such men have from their position a duty to perform to society, and for the sake of others are bound to resist imposition. As far as Cornwall is concerned, if these attempts are not resisted, sooner or later, miners will shortly be unable to do anything without having a patentee on their shoulders. The best remedy, no doubt, is that suggested by Mr. Richard Taylor—that is, that Cornish miners should learn what is doing in other districts and other countries.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Oct. 3.—The collieries are pretty well employed here generally, and we hear no complaints of slackness, all, or nearly all, being worked full time. The boring for coal near Canobie, noticed lately, is to be further persevered with; preparations are now making to bore 50 fathoms further if necessary (the present depth is 141 fathoms), and it is confidently expected that coal will be reached within that distance. Much has been said lately respecting the introduction of machinery for the various purposes of mining, such as boring, sinking shafts, and tunnelling. A machine for the purpose of tunnelling in rock, &c., is now making at the extensive works of Hawks and Co. It is a most ponderous machine, weighing about 50 tons, to be driven by steam power, and intended to form a tunnel from 11 ft. to 20 ft. diameter. It is, we understand, the patent of a Mr. Roberts; it is nearly completed, and will shortly be practically tried and tested in the Claxton's Quarry, Gateshead. We will report its progress when brought into operation, and give some account of its mode of working and construction.

Nothing certain is yet known as to what the fate of the extensive works at Consett is to be. The prospect, however, it must be confessed is gloomy; the present company, indeed, cannot carry them on much longer, and unless some other firms appear to take them up they must shortly be closed. There are still hopes that something may yet be done to avert such a calamity as the stoppage of these large and important works, as many thousands of people are depending upon them for the means of employment.

The consumption of smoke is a subject which has been very much discussed of late, and several plans have been adopted to effect this purpose, but those are, it would appear, of too complicated a character generally for use in the actual practice of everyday life; either the machinery or arrangements are not practically adapted, or the effect depends upon the attention of a fireman, or some flaw exists, for apparatus which on trial days work passably well soon get out of order, or fail to effect the purpose intended, and also fully expected. It is hardly necessary to state that the consumption of smoke is a very desirable object, and felt most particularly in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Lately a patent has been secured for an apparatus of this kind, which certainly appears to bid fair to answer the purpose, and we hope it will share a better fate than many similar schemes. We allude to a patent taken out by Mr. Ettrick, North Hylton, near Sunderland—Furnaces, dated Feb. 26, 1861. This invention consists principally in the use or employment of longitudinal perforated tubes of metal, fire-clay, brick, or other material running parallel with the sides of the furnace in the flame-bed in connection with a hollow perforated bridge running across the same. Air from the ash-pit passes along two or more hollow tubes, placed about level with the fire-bars (or acting as fire-bars), into the hollow perforated bridge, becoming extensively heated in its passage, and thence passing into the longitudinal perforated tubes is distributed through the holes therein, and in the hollow bridge into the furnace on all sides in small streams or jets, and mixing with the flame and combustible gases in the furnace effects the consumption of smoke, or prevention of the same therein. Another apparatus introduced lately here is the application of Mr. O'Regan, which is highly spoken of in some quarters. This has been introduced at the Black Boy Colliery, and other works, by Mr. Nicholas Wood.

A meeting of the International Exhibition Committee was held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall, Newcastle; Dr. White occupied the chair. In the course of the proceedings the Chairman stated that they had met the Coal Trade Association, and found that very little had been done by that body, and that but little apparently was intended to be done; however, they pressed them, and it was considered that Mr. Taylor would do his utmost in producing some plan on a very extensive scale to show the mode of working and producing coal in all its stages, and according to the most improved plans in use at the present day. The coal trade appears to show much supineness on this important matter. But the Sunderland people have set a get example, and appear to be fully alive, and the members of the coal trade may yet bestir themselves before it is too late. It would be most lamentable if such an important coal district should not be fully represented in the forthcoming Exhibition.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 3.—The Iron Trade presents no feature of change calling for remark. The quarterly meetings of those connected with the trade will be held next week, the principal ones being at Wolverhampton and Birmingham; and it is to a certain extent satisfactory to say that they will take place under more auspicious circumstances than the meetings held three months ago. It cannot be said that the iron trade in this county is active; but, looking at the sudden almost deprivation of the demand from the best customer which the iron trade possesses—the United States—and at the further prejudicial effects which indirectly result from the energies of the people of that country being diverted from the pursuits of commerce to those of a most terrible and destructive war, by the depression which affects the other leading branches of industry in this country, it is a source of satisfaction that the works in South Staffordshire are employed for four or five days in the week, although this is far from that degree of prosperity which is desirable. As the district depends so much upon supplying the superior qualities of iron which are necessary for the current, and therefore the less uncertain demand, it probably suffers less than might have been expected, although the want of orders is severely felt by the manufacturers and the labouring classes.

The Coal Trade is considerably more active than it was, consequent upon the better demand for coal for domestic purposes, which the advance of the season has created. So far as the smaller and inferior coal for use in the forges is concerned the price is very low, varying from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; this is the natural result of the comparative inactivity of the iron-works. A strike on a small scale has taken place in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich and Oldbury for an advance equal to the amount of reduction made in colliers' wages in the early part of the year. As there is nothing in the position and prospects of trade to warrant the payment of higher wages the demand was resisted, and the strike is coming to a close. In some cases all the men are gone to work, and probably next week the dispute will be entirely at an end. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham and South Staffordshire generally do not continue to show that degree of improvement which was manifested a few weeks ago, and which it was hoped would increase as the benefits of the excellent harvest should be more fully experienced. Several branches of the foreign trade are dull, and none are very active, whilst the home trade shows no very decided disposition to move. The demand for Ireland is quiet, which is to a large extent ascribed to the failure of the potato crops, of which bad news are heard. The manufacturers are generally short of orders, although in a few branches there is a tolerable degree of activity.

The following extract from the circular of Mr. S. Griffiths, of Wolverhampton, will be read with interest, as it refers to an aspect of the Board of Trade Returns of the exports of iron and steel, seldom noticed in the analyses given of those important statistical tables:—

It may be of some interest to notice the prices at which iron and steel exported are entered by the consignors, and we give below the result of a comparison of quantities and values in August, for three years, showing the price per ton. The fluctuations are, in some cases, hardly what might have been expected. Pig-iron, bar, bolt, and rod, railway iron and wire, show about such a depreciation in value this year as might have been anticipated; but in cast-iron the fall from last year appears excessive; and in wrought-iron and steel there is a rise, which would at first sight seem to be contrary to the fact. The probable explanation is, that the last three heads embrace articles varying greatly in value; and that the difference arises from the greater proportion of the less or more expensive kinds being sent in the respective instances. Average prices at which iron and steel are entered in the export tables for the month ending August 31:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Iron Pig	£ 2 16 10	£ 2 14 5	£ 2 13 7
" Bar, Bolt, and Rod	7 14 0	7 16 1	7 1 4
" Railway, all kinds	8 3 4	7 2 11	7 9 9
" Wire	17 3 11	17 18 1	16 9 3
" Cast	9 5 7	11 10 9	9 11 2
" Wrought of all kinds	14 19 6	15 7 11	15 17 1
Steel, Unwrought	30 19 5	30 7 9	34 16 1

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Oct. 3.—There is no probability of any alteration in the rates of prices for the ensuing quarter, and taking the position of the trade generally there is more animation prevailing than of late, and a degree of firmness is manifested in all the transactions in the Iron Trade, which augurs well for a continued improvement. The demand for rails is increasing, and for plates for shipbuilding there is a better enquiry. Some of the works in Yorkshire are, however, not fully employed. At the Low Moor and Bowling Iron-works considerable orders have been received for Government ordnance. In Lancashire the machine builders are very busy with orders for the Continent. The trade of North Yorkshire is also improving, and the strike of the puddlers of the Cleveland district is now at an end, the men having gone in at a reduction of 7½ per cent., which they have accepted in lieu of the masters proposal of 10 per cent. This district is being rapidly developed, several new furnaces and rolling-mills being in course of erection, and iron shipbuilding continues to increase both on the Tyne and Tees. A dispute has just arisen between the men employed in the iron department at the extensive works of Messrs. Cammell and Co. and Messrs. John Brown and Co. The ironmasters of Staffordshire reduced the wages of their men a short time ago in consequence of the depressed condition of trade and the depreciated value of iron, but the proprietors of these firms did not make any alteration. The excessive competition and other circumstances have made it difficult for these firms to compete with those who were receiving manuel labour at so much less cost, consequently Messrs. Cammell and Messrs. Brown and Co. have given notice of a reduction in wages, which the men refused to accept, and they gave notice to leave their respective employers. Messrs. Cammell's men left work a week ago, and Messrs. J. Brown and Co.'s on Monday, their notices not expiring before Saturday last. The matter has proved a great inconvenience to these gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that mutual concessions will be made, and the dispute bought to an end.

The Coal Trade has improved slightly, though it has been very dull throughout the summer. The metropolitan demand is increasing, but the supply for the manufacturing towns is but small, on account of the position of affairs in America, which has so affected the cotton and woollen trades that manufacturers are only working their mills about half time. The Silkstone and Barnsley softs, which have a great run in London, are being much enquired after. The Derbyshire hards also find a ready market for locomotive purposes, and it is very much approved. The new branch railway from Clay Cross to Pye Bridge, on the Erewash Valley line, was opened on Tuesday for the conveyance of goods and minerals, and it will shortly be available for passenger traffic. The rapid increase of the population of Whittington, Derbyshire, by the erection of new steel works and the extension of the collieries, led the Midland Railway Company to erect a station on their line to accommodate the public of this place, and on Tuesday last the station was opened for public traffic from Whittington and the district. Three new roads have been made to the station to accommodate the public from these localities. Whilst on the subject of railways, we may state that Mr. Barrow, the proprietor of the Staveley Works, provided a market train on Saturday afternoons from Staveley to Chesterfield, and *vice versa*, so that his workpeople may have the advantage of purchasing their articles at a more profitable market than they could possibly do at home. The train is extensively patronised, and the people are not slow to acknowledge the benefit which it confers upon them. There is nothing new to notice this week in the position of the Derbyshire lead mines, and but little alteration in the mining share markets. The Prince of Wales shares are enquired after; but there is an entire absence of speculation, and undertakings which appeared to require a large amount of capital for their development have been abandoned. A generally depressed trade has severely checked the spirit of speculation in Derbyshire lead mine.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 3.—At the Swansea Police-court, on Saturday, before Mr. M. Moggridge and the Rev. S. Davies, Francis Henniker Perkins was summoned as one of the owners of the Lynch Colliery, Penclawdd, near Swansea, with unlawfully and wilfully violating the 15th general rule of the Act of Parliament made for the "regulation and inspection of mines," in not keeping sufficient bore-holes in advance, and if necessary on both sides, to prevent inundations in every working approaching a place likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water; such rule to be observed in every colliery or coal mine by the owner or agent thereof. Mr. Tripp appeared for Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector, and Mr. G. Strick for the owners of the colliery. Mr. Evans, Mr. Brough, Government Inspector for the south-western district, George Edwards, the overman of the colliery, and C. Bateman, civil engineer, were examined. The magistrates considered the case proved, but they did not see there was the slightest moral blame attached to the owners of the colliery. Defendant was fined 2s. 6d. Mr. Alfred Sterry, of the Ailtwen Colliery, was also summoned for the following infringements:—For not providing a steam-gauge to the boiler attached to the winding-engine. For neglecting to hang up in a conspicuous place where the men are paid a copy of the special rules. For permitting the men to be paid in a place other than an office appointed for the purpose. In reference to this charge, Mr. Sterry stated that he never allowed his men to be paid in a public-house or in a "truck shop." For not providing a water-gauge to a boiler attached to a pumping-engine. Mr. Sterry stated that the water-gauge had not been fixed in consequence of the boiler being in use every day. He pleaded guilty to all the charges, and the nominal fine of 1s. was inflicted in each case. William Davies, overman to Mr. Sterry, also pleaded guilty to a charge of not having the main doors of the colliery double, and he was fined 1s.

The general half-yearly meeting of the South Wales Mineral Railway was held on Monday,—Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Wilson, the secretary, read the report for the past half-year, which stated that the line was completed and opened for traffic as far as the western end of the tunnel, a distance of 5½ miles, and the remaining portion to Glyn-corrwg was ready for laying the permanent way. The whole of the works of the railwa would be finished by the time the collieries were prepared to sen their produce upon it. The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report. A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Bayley, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Rose, Mr. Ayrton, and other proprietors, took part. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, and the meeting was then made special. The Chairman moved a resolution, authorising the directors to create and issue preferential shares to any amount not exceeding in the whole 50,000*l.*, and to attach to such shares only preferential dividends, not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and in their discretion, with or without privileges, and either as a perpetual preference, or subject to an option of redemption by the company, upon payment of any premium the directors might think reasonable. Mr. Barlow seconded the resolution, which, after some discussion, was carried. On the motion of Mr. Stoddart, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

The Clydach Iron-works have nearly been brought to a standstill, in consequence of the depression in the iron market. Only one furnace now remains in blast, and it is feared that orders will be shortly received to blow that one out. The workmen are daily seeking employment elsewhere, and poverty and destitution has already become very prevalent.

The Cwm Neol Steam Coal Colliery, in the Amman Valley, is being brought out by the proprietor (Mr. Parsons) as a limited liability company in London, and it is expected to be registered under the Act in a few days. It will be remembered that this, one of the numerous collieries belonging to Messrs. Carr and Co., was purchased at their sale by Mr. Evan Jenkins and Mr. Decimus Protheroe, and resold by them to Mr. Parsons.——Mr. John Calvert, of Gelliwastad House, is in treaty for other tracts of steam coal in immediate vicinity to Troedyrhiw, the terms for which he has perfected. Another company are negociating for the steam coals lying under Col. Wood's lands of Hendre Owen and Mount Pleasant, &c. The whole valley of the Taff, from Willow Ford, at Nantgarw, to Mr. Hill's Dyffryn Pits (16 miles), is really in a virgin state, yet underlaid by nearly all the known coals of the South Wales mineral basin. What other locality can exhibit such wealth, and with such facilities, too! (Taff Vale and Midland Railways, the Old Basin Tramroad, and Glamorganshire Canal?)——Mr. Isaac Smith, managing partner at the Church Colliery, has resigned his position and interest in those works, and is now at Mr. Dugdale Houghton's Fforch Dwm Collieries.——The Hendre Owen hematite pit and coal level by Llanharan Park, on the South Wales Railway side, belonging to Mr. John Jayne, and the representatives of the late Mr. Vaughan, of Nant-y-Glo, have turned out, unfortunately, a complete failure, after a great outlay of capital. The machinery and plant have been sold off, and are now undergoing removal. The *Star of Gwent*) always opined that there was a lack of sagacity and knowledge of the peculiar "parasitical" formation on the part of the originators and selectors of the site of the hematite mine pit on this property, and the result, although unfortuitous, was what most mining men acquainted with the locality anticipated. The workings at the Bute Hematite Works and Mwyndy Mine are at present producing but a comparatively trifling daily output. The Dowlais Iron Company are proceeding with their explorations on Berthandro and Broviscyn farms, with every prospect of success. On another of Mr. Nash Edwards Vaughan's farms, adjoining the one he lately sold for 63,000*l.*, known as Maendy, excellent hematite has been discovered in the mountain (limestone) in a lode of 4 feet thick, cropping out to daylight.——The directory of the Llanharry Hematite Mines are now letting their contracts for working and delivery into railway-trucks, the produce of their open-cast mine works.

Mr. C. H. Leigh, of Pontypool Park, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth, died at Penarth, on Saturday last. His valet gave him an embrocation internally in mistake on Friday, and the unfortunate gentleman died the day after. His extensive estates, iron and tin works, minerals, &c., will descend to his son, who is about eight years of age.

The South Mostyn Colliery Exposion.—Until the whole of the evidence taken before the Coroner can be considered, a decided opinion as to the probable cause of this fearful calamity is, of course, impossible; but there appears good ground for supposing that, as in the case of the Black Vein accident, the casualty may be traced to the inefficiency and non-reliable character of Struvé's ventilating fan, which at the South Mostyn Colliery has only recently been erected as a substitute for the practically safe (though perhaps theoretically dangerous) mode of ventilating by the furnace. Ten more lives have been sacrificed through the failure of the mechanical exhauster, and it is to be hoped that the time has now come when it will be generally abandoned. Safety-lamps were in general use throughout the pit, and as from the appearance of the bodies it seems evident that none of the sufferers lost their lives through the explosion, but were suffocated by the choke-damp which followed; so that had there been in use a furnace, steam-jet, or other apparatus by which the ventilation could have been kept up, it is probable that by far the larger proportion, if not the whole, of the men would have escaped. All the lamps which have been found were properly locked, and the men were dressed ready to come up, their turn of work being about over at the time of the explosion. It remains to be proved how the gas in the vent at the fan became ignited, for the fan itself was in flames before the explosion took place. This destruction of the ventilating power of course prevented the supply of air at the moment when it was most wanted, and it was long before anything could be done to re-establish it—the ten unfortunate men dying of suffocation in the meantime. Of the ten killed only three were unmarried, the remainder leaving 7 widows and 27 young orphans to lament their loss. On behalf of these the Rev. Dr. Briscoe is exerting himself in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon him, and we trust that his exertions will not be in vain. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Briscoe, Vicarage, Holywell, or to either of the Holywell banks.

Lighting Mines with Gas—Safety Apparatus.—An invention, which relates to the construction and arrangement of apparatus for lighting mines where inflammable gases are prevalent, whereby explosions of fire-damp are avoided, whilst a superior light is obtained, has been provisionally specified by Mr. H. P. Ribton, C.E., of Dublin. It is proposed to employ a peculiar gas, oil, or candle-lamp as the lighting medium, the burner of which, when gas is used, is constructed on the well-known Argand principle, although any other form of burner applicable may be used, and is supplied with gas from a main running through the galleries of the mine. The light itself is enclosed in a glass cylinder, which is closed at both ends, and completely shut in from the surrounding atmosphere. The requisite supply of air to the several lamps being effected through suitable branch-pipes, in connection with an air-main, also running through the galleries and workings of the mine; when requisite this supply of air may be forced through the main by any suitable contrivance. A third tube or main serves to carry off the products of combustion from the lamps, the chimneys of the several lamps being fitted at their upper ends into this tube for that purpose. Each lamp is protected from fracture by a strong wire cage, which, when struck, instantly extinguishes the light. This is accomplished by connecting the cage with a movable frame and arm so adjusted that, whether the cage be struck horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, the arm will be displaced, and such displacement will release a spring lever, which will instantly compress a flexible portion of the gas supply-pipe, thereby cutting off the supply and extinguishing the light. A self-acting spring is also employed for closing the branch pipe from the gas main should the light be accidentally extinguished.

The Tunnel through Mont Cenis—*(From a Correspondent)*.—For some years past the attention of the scientific world has been directed to the all-important project of a tunnel through Mont Cenis, and it appears that with the machinery now devised by Mr. Sommelier the probability of success is great. In from eight to ten years a communication through the Alps by a tunnel eight miles in length, and a mile beneath the summit of the mountains, may be hoped for, the railway systems of France and Italy being thus connected, and immense facilities for the extension of European commerce generally being opened up. The machinery has been constructed in Belgium, and consists of a series of drills mounted upon a frame, and driven at the rate of 200 strokes per minute. The motive-power is compressed air, obtained by machinery at the mouth of the tunnel, worked by water derived from a stream which never freezes, and from which 748 ft. head of water is obtainable. Provision is made for turning the drill as in hand drilling, and each drill makes from eight to eleven holes in six hours, the hole being generally 3 ft. in depth and 1¼ in. in diameter; four hours are occupied in blasting, removing the attle, &c., so that the progress is 3 ft. in ten hours. The work is carried on continuously by two pares of men, 14 in each—8 attending the drills, 4 filling, 1 putting in the blasts, and 1 captain; these are exclusive of the miners employed in breaking down the backs and walls to enlarge the tunnel to its full size (26 ft. 3 in. wide and 19 ft. 8 in. high). The engineer who has recently inspected the works, Mr. Noblemaire, states that with more power and still better discipline 10 feet per day of 24 hours may be removed. In addition to the men employed in the tunnel, 35 men are required at the mouth for working the air and water machinery, repairing the machinery, superintending, &c. As the quantity of air required for the drilling-machine within the tunnel will be nearly 300,000 cubic feet per day no fear need be entertained that there will be ample ventilation. With such prospects of success in so unfavourable a position as the Mont Cenis tunnel, it may fairly be anticipated that in our British mines, where boring by machinery could be carried on under the most favourable circumstances, the system would be invaluable.

The New Bankruptcy Act.—Another addition to Effingham Wilson's very valuable series of Popular Legal Handbooks has just been made by the publication of "A Handy Book on the Law of Bankruptcy," which is a concise and readable little volume of a hundred pages, by Dr. J. W. Smith. The work being in itself but an epitome of a very elaborate Act of Parliament, it is obvious that to attempt an abstract of it would be fruitless. We must, therefore, content ourselves with pointing out a few important alterations which will be made by the new enactment. The judges of County Courts (except of the Metropolitan County Courts) are given the same power as district Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The number of officers both in the metropolitan and district courts are to be reduced to about one-half, as vacancies occur. The Insolvent Debtors Court is abolished, and the

Court of Bankruptcy is given all the powers of a superior court of law or equity. By the new Act the law for traders and non-traders is more nearly assimilated, but remains less stringent for non-traders. Poor debtors, except those imprisoned under a County Court order for a debt of less than 20*l.*, may petition *in forma pauperis*, in which case no fees will be demanded of them; and lunatic debtors may be removed to the County Asylum until sane, and then sent back to jail. By the new Act it would appear that the expenses will be materially reduced, and the mode of procedure in Bankruptcy greatly facilitated.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND GENERAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under this designation will be found in our advertising columns of to-day the particulars of a rather novel and praiseworthy project for supplying a desideratum to professional people and tradesmen when under temporary pressure of a pecuniay nature. It is notorious that most of the so-called loan companies are private concerns of usurers, who plunder the struggling tradesmen and professional men who apply to them for aid when under any temporary want of a little money to make things go smoothly, as the phrase is, but who soon find out the dire mistake they have made in thus exposing themselves to the tender mercies of those wolves in sheep's clothing, who advertise their readiness to offer pecuniary aid "without security," and that very speedily, if required, provided the requisite *guinea fee* be paid for enquiry as to charater, &c. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we have to announce that the new company comes before the public, with a bold determination to repudiate all such trickery and dishonest methods of obtaining a return for the use of money which they are presumed to lend only on fair and reasonable security for repayment, and at a rate of interest which shall be fair and equitable between borrower and lender, where real security is given. The new company commences with a good loaning connection, already having agencies in many of the large provincial towns and a ready means of ascertaining the true position of any parties applying to them for pecuniary assistance. This is a great point gained in the commencing a business of this description, where so much depends on the previous position and character of parties wishing to do business, as the phrase is. The board of directors put forth is composed of several business men of high repute, and also of good standing in the upper circles and whose honour and probity is undoubted. With such a board we think the public will have much confidence, and will largely patronise it, [illegible] as customers and shareholders of its capital stock. A peculiar feature of the company's plan of obtaining its extension of its share capital is the taking the money of subscribers for shares by instalments, as is the practice of the popular building and land societies, thus enabling all classes possessing small amounts of money which they may wish to invest in a lucrative manner the safe opportunity of doing so, by taking shares in the company's stock on this plan. That there is a very lucrative business to be done in loaning as proposed by this company there can be no doubt, and nothing but a proper attention to the business, and a fair way of conducting it, is required to insure success, is our firm conviction, and we wish this project every success.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL LUDCOTT has sold this quarter 160 tons of silver-lead ores, at 17*l.* 10s. per ton.; 3 tons of silver, at 290*l.* 14s.; and 10 tons of second silver, at 47*l.* 10s. per ton. The usual dividend of 4s. will be paid on Monday, and upwards of 500*l.* added to the balance. There is plenty of silver left, and the mine never looked so well as now. The shaft is down to the 96; the lode, which is in the shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. There is no cause in the mine for any depression in the shares; the stock paying at the present price 40 per cent. interest in dividends.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The lode in the 100 west is still being carried for about 8 ft. wide, the north part of which is producing some good copper ore. The other part of the lode has undergone a change during the week, being now composed of soft spar and prian, and mixed throughout with ore. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 100, is being carried for 8 ft. wide, and still more lode to the south, the north part producing some good copper ore, with every prospect of a great improvement in sinking. The lode at the 120 is now being cut into, and in the next week's report the result will be stated. From the appearance of the end in the cross-cut east of the shaft at the 100 there is every indication of its being near the south part of the lode; the points mentioned are of a highly promising character.

BULLER AND BASSET.—The lode in the 80 west is large, and composed of soft spar, mundic, and some yellow copper ore, giving every indication of being near a large deposit of ore. The granite is of the most congenial character.

NORTH FORTESCUE.—This property (in the holding of wealthy and respectable men) has, for the want of energy at head quarters, been allowed to remain almost in a state of suspense. Few of the mining world have been aware of its existence, but it is, nevertheless, pleasing to find that the work which has been done has been in the "right direction;" and we understand that at the meeting held on Thursday it was determined to develope the main points of attraction—the Silver Vein lode—as early as possible, and a call was made fully equal to attain the object. Considerable quantities of gossan have been broken from different parts of the said lode, and it is ascertained by a competent assayer to produce silver at the rate of from 11 ozs. 3 dwts. 8 grs. to 32*l* ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs. per ton. We hope the management will furnish to the Journal regular periodical reports of this undertaking, and not selfishly, or with unpardonable modesty, "hide their light under a bushel." We shall look out for information from time to time, to enable us better to appreciate the evident worth of this favourable sett.

At NORTH DOWNS the 60 east is rather improved.

WEST DAMSEL is looking exceedingly well, and is making profits. This mine bids fair to pay dividends shortly.

WEST SILVER BANK.—This day's post (Oct. 4) has brought me a letter from West Silver Bank, stating that 3 fathoms under the surface a great course of silver-lead ore has been discovered, worth 30*l.* and upwards to the fathom. A large rock of this ore has been sent to Mr. Spargo's office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, and is open for inspection. It is an extraordinary occurrence that this valuable discovery is, as we are informed, entirely in his hands, through whose efforts this mass of rich lead ore has been laid open, he having commenced the work single-handed

At TOLCARNE MINE a great improvement has taken place in the 20 fm. level west; the lode is producing 1½ ton of rich ore per fm. The sump-shaft is worth 3 tons, and Enthoven's lode is valued at 20*l.* per fathom.

At OLD TOLGUS UNITED the prospects are daily improving. There are three levels driving west towards the cross-course, near which large deposits of ore have been found in all the neighbouring mines, and judging from appearances there is reason to expect that Old Tolgus United will experience an equally favourable result.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—A parcel of gold worth 2400*l.* has just reached London from the Vigra and Clogau Mine, in Merionethshire.

WEST KAIME (near Glasgow).—These mines are being opened up with spirit, and are turning out remarkably well; they were commenced two months ago, and already 31 tons have been forwarded to Swansea for sale: 14 tons, the first month's produce, will be in the Swansea Ticketing of this day's Journal; the second sample, of 17 tons, was raised in the second month, and will yield a much higher percentage than the first; and another parcel is being rapidly prepared at the mine. The mine is situated to the west of the Lochwinnoch Consols Mines, but the ore has been raised from a different lode, the copper being grey, mixed with malachite and purple. The Consols lode passes through the sett, and could be intersected by a cross-cut from the adit level. It only requires capital and energetic working to make Lochwinnoch as good a mining district as any in Cornwall or Devon; hundreds of tons of copper having been broken from a depth not exceeding 10 fms., and without the aid of any kind of machinery.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—It gives me pleasure to say that for a day or two past, on inspecting the mines in the north division of Cardiganshire, I have found some interesting matter in connection with them. At WEST POTOSI, in the deep adit, there is a very beautiful copper lode, a new feature in the lodes of this district. On the top, 35 fathoms above, there is a very nice lode of copper, making some profits upon the get, but I think I never saw a more beautiful copper lode than that of the deep adit; possibly this may over-ride lead ore, as there is a good lode of lead on a few fathoms to the westward, yielding some 12 to 15 cwts. per fm., and I believe this will make a good mine.——At PENPOMPREM MINE I found an excellent field of new machinery, of the best order, just ready to work, consisting of a 40-ft. diameter water-wheel, with excellent drawing and crushing machinery, and very considerable heaps of excellent ore. The whole of the things here wear the aspect of a first-rate lead mine, and the company may congratulate their manager upon his unusual ability and energy, which, if I mistake not, ere long will lead greatly to their advantage. I have seldom seen a better-looking young mine than Penpompren. ——The WEST SILVER BANK is a new mine, just beginning to be opened. What is unusual in this mine is, that there is a large formation of lead ore coming up to the very grass, and any of the shareholders need be in little doubt as to the prospects, as they can see a good course of ore at daylight for themselves. It is on a well-known lode, that has yielded very satisfactorily to the eastward, and there is a most convenient place for adit and machinery.——At PWLL-ROMAN MINE the underground workings were this morning inconveniently full of water and stuff. I inspected the mine for one of the shareholders, and I was unexpectedly taken with the quantity of copper ore on the lode; from a winze under the adit as much as 200*l.* worth of copper ore, worth 11*l.* 1s. per ton, had been raised. The 10 could not be inspected, it was so full of stuff and water, but the ground below showed symptoms of a good course of copper ore, which, if properly managed, I think will turn to good account for the proprietors. One [illegible] evidence of good management is to have the bargains free of water and stuff.

OLD TOLGUS.—The 52 west has considerably improved during the past week—a change has taken place in the end at the last moment, particulars of which will be given next week. The lode in the 42 west is 3½ feet wide, composed of prian and spar, and producing stones of copper ore; this end will soon reach a run of ore ground passed in the 32 fm. level. The 32 is producing about ½ ton of copper ore, and from 5 to 6 tons of blende per fathom.

ST. BLAZEY AND LOSTWITHIEL MINES.—At FOWEY CONSOLS one or two improvements have lately taken place, which are likely to lead to good results.——PAR CONSOLS and WEST FOWEY are looking much the same as for some time past. The price of tin has much to do with these mines; the low price of late in that mineral having been good dividends out of the shareholders' way.——At FOWEY AND PAR UNITED a new 36-in. steam-engine is being erected, and will soon be at work. The engine-shaft is being sunk in good ground. The lodes will soon be seen at deeper points, when, from the opinions of practical men and general appearances, returns will soon be made. The prospects are good.——EAST FOWEY CONSOLS made another start about three months ago. The new engine-shaft was sunk 3 or 4 fms., and an engine brought on the mine; but owing to some little dispute between the lords and the company the engine is to be removed, and the mine will again be idle. This seems a pity. I am not aware on whom the blame should be attached, perhaps both parties. If possible, an arrangement should be made; as I have always seen it easier to remove materials than bring them back. This is a good sett, and ought to be worked.——PELYN WOOD: 10,000*l.* seems an exorbitant sum to be spent on this property for nothing, or but little done for it by way of working; the amount in hundreds ought nearly to do the same. I have an opinion that this mine will do very well yet; economy must, however, be exercised, and the operations carried on properly, and where the prospects are. This I will endeavour to point out; but before I do so will say a few words to the shareholders generally. I am informed that when the mine was said to be so rich a very considerable quantity of materials were supplied, much of which are useless, and will be for years to come, let the mine turn out ever so well; and, what is much worse, double, or perhaps more than double, prices charged for them. Are they yet paid for? If not, I never would pay for them until the prices were reduced to fair ones; and the useless things should be added to the merchants' stock, particularly if they were not ordered. The prospects of the mine are, I think, south; and, if I am rightly informed, the 10 fm. level is driven south to within 25 fms. of Fuller's shaft, on the cross-course. This is a good looking lode or cross-course, but will never, in my opinion, turn out anything like ore of any sort or name to pay, unless near the east and west lodes, or at deeper points; this may be, but I think not. The 10 fm. level should be extended south, and Fuller's shaft sunk and holed to same for ventilation. Fuller's shaft is down 16 fms. The 10 will be about 40 fms. from surface, consequently 24 fms. have to be sunk. The first known lode is south of this shaft 30 fms., therefore but a small outlay is required to do what will, in all probability, place the mine in a good position. I am inclined to think a lode or lodes has been passed unnoticed already in this 10 fm. level. If Capt. Seymour's reports are true it must be so. There are other lodes south of the one alluded to above of equal promise, and will, no doubt, be found to produce copper ore; these are nearly opposite East Fowey engine-house and shaft. The position of the latter is not much out of place for developing these lodes; and if an arrangement could be made to work both parts of the two setts together it would save time and expense. The expense of driving the 10 end, alluded to above, to the east and west first lode: 55 fms. will cost about 170*l.*, and the sinking of Fuller's shaft 24 fms. will cost about 130*l.*; this will include the drawing, tramming, and labour. Beyond this sum of 300*l.*, the company to erect a horse-whim on Fuller's shaft, and provide rope and kibbles. This may be disputed; if so, I will take a contract to do it. More than this sum ought, if I am rightly informed, to be returned from over-charges and useless materials, so that the 20s. call will not be required for some time.——The prospects of SILVER-VEIN MINE are precisely the same now as when they first commenced operations. The reduction-works, as anticipated by many, proved a failure. The captain has orders to prepare 5 tons in the usual way of dressing—cobbed and bucked; when ready samples are to be taken and sold. I have never been on the mine, there being a notice-board prohibiting people from visiting. I am, however, inclined to think that the Silver Vein ore will bring nearly as much by being dressed in this way as by Mr. Squire's mode of dressing. If so, sell the reduction-works, building, &c., for which, I have no doubt, a purchaser can be found.——At NORTH WHEAL FORTESCUE there is but little or nothing doing. The prospects are good. The Silver Vein, as well as other lodes, pass through the sett. The ground is easy, and congenial for the production of mineral. This, as well as the other mines named in the Lostwithiel district, if judiciously managed, will ultimately prove a good mine. The jobbery and false statements from Pelyn Wood have caused speculators to speak and otherwise act against the district. This will, however, like all other things, have its level, and the district will, undoubtedly, some day be a great field of rich mines. The strata are good, and easy for exploring. The lodes are large and well-defined. There are cross-courses, elvans, and iron lodes in the ground, all charged with minerals. Capital and economy only are required to make it a good mining district.

WEST WHEAL LOVEL has cut a fine lode of lead in the bottom level, driving east, 2½ feet wide, saving work, and every part of the mine is improving. A very good 30-in. steam-engine has just been erected.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA—LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.—At the City Sheriffs' Court, on Thursday, an action (Bentley *v.* Scott) was brought to recover 10*l.* odd for work and labour done in South Lady Bertha Mine. Mr. Whitehurst called Mr. Fuller, jun., son of the purser of the mine, and that witness proved defendant to be on the list of shareholders.—Defendant: I sent notice to Mr. Fuller in March last that I withdrew my name.—His Honour: But can you show that came to the knowledge of the plaintiff.—Defendant: The affairs of this mine are in the hands of the Stannaries Court, and I cannot get any accounts. If they will give me my share of the debts, I shall not object to pay this claim.—His Honour was not surprised that defendant could not get any accounts, but plaintiff had performed certain work in this mine, and it was very hard he should not get his money. Defendant, as a shareholder, was clearly liable.—Defendant here observed that he had been deceived by Mr. Fuller.—His Honour: It is not right of you to say that. You joined this mine in the hope of making a little money: if you had been successful you would not have said anything against Mr. Fuller; as there is a loss you should not now turn round upon him.—Defendant: But is it not a very hard case that I should be called upon to pay claims when I cannot get any accounts of the mine?—His Honour: That is a matter for yourself and brother-shareholders; but this is a case for work and labour done in the mine, and you have had the benefit of it, and it has been done on your account. You must pay this claim.—Verdict for plaintiff, with costs.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND GENERAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICES.

CHANDOS CHAMBERS, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.; AND DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase.

Deposit 5s. per share, and the shares to be paid in full by monthly payments of 5s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

Major-General PEMBERTON.	WM. GROVES, Esq.
Capt. THOMAS PONSONBY, R.N.	R. BARRY CRONIN, Esq.
Lieut. C. B. BAYLY, R.N.	R. WEIR, Esq.
COMPTON BISHOP, Esq.	I. MOIRATO DAVIS, Esq.
J. APPLEBY, Esq.	J. KNAPP, Esq.

J. HARDING, Esq.

BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank (Temple Bar Branch).

STANDING COUNSEL—Thomas Dunbar Ingram, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Gold and Son, 2, Whitefriars-street.

SECRETARY—R. Griffith Schofield, Esq.

The Managers of the Professional and General Trade Protection Offices, in the course of business, having received numerous applications from their members in different parts of the country to negotiate loans, and in consequence of the increasing demand for pecuniary accommodation, and the very heavy rate of interest charged, together with the ruinous costs incurred, have determined on establishing a company, which will enable an honest man to preserve himself from ruin at a time of pecuniary embarrassment without recourse to assistance which must eventually prove disastrous to his interests.

The objects of the company are as follow:—To advance sums from £5 to £10,000 upon all kinds of available and approved security,—viz., Freehold, leasehold, copyhold, personal, deposit of deeds, dock warrants, bills of sale, bills of exchange, promissory notes, book debts, &c., at the lowest rate of interest consistent with safety and the interests of the shareholders.

The peculiar features of the company are as follow:—

1.—The company is established under the Limited Liability Act, which limits the liability of the shareholder to the amount of his shares only.

2.—The shares are £5 each; and to enable all classes (particularly working men) to become shareholders the shares are to be paid for on the same principle as building and freehold land society shares,—by instalments, until the full amount is paid.

3.—The monthly contribution on each share is five shillings.

4.—Shareholders to be allowed to draw two-thirds of the amount paid by them at any time, at the ordinary rates of interest, on their own responsibility only, without affecting the profits accruing on their shares.

5.—The discounting business conducted at the current rate.

6.—All transactions with the company treated with the most perfect secresy.

7.—Deposits received and interest allowed at the current rate.

8.—Shares may be paid in full, and a proper discount for immediate payment allowed.

9.—Interest on the shares at 6 (six) per cent., payable from the profits half-yearly.

10.—Annual balance-sheets.

Full particulars and forms of application may be had on application to the secretary.

QUEENSLAND COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

Capital £50,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 10s., with power to increase to £100,000.

Deposit on application, 10s. per share; and a further deposit of on allotment of 10s., making £1 per share.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES BARBER, Esq. (Messrs. Barber, Nephew, and Co.), Fenchurch-street.
ALFRED DENISON, Esq., Albemarle-street.
ANDREW BONAR, Esq., Norwood, and Carlton Club.
HENRY KINGSCOTE, Esq., Eaton-place.
S. K. SALTING, Esq. (Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.), Princes-street.
Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, Bart., M.P., Charlton-park, Cheltenham.
E. H. ANSON, Esq., Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood.
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Fyson, Tatham, Curling, and Walls, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

BROKERS—Messrs. Lowndes, Surgey, and Woolley, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 2, AUSTINFRIARS, E.C.

The cotton trade of Great Britain is of such value, that the stability of the empire may be regarded as based, in a great degree, upon its maintenance.

But the events now occurring in America show that no dependence can be placed on future supplies from that country, independently of which the production of cotton in that quarter seems to have reached its utmost limit. The present supply is estimated at about 4,000,000 bales per annum, of which Great Britain alone takes nearly 3,000,000 bales, and the other remaining European states about 2,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that we must look to other sources for a supply sufficient to meet our wants.

It is acknowledged by competent authorities that the capabilities of no British dependency are so adapted for the successful growth of cotton, as those of Queensland (now an independent colony). On this point His Excellency Sir Geo. P. Bowen, Governor of Queensland, Sir Charles, Nicholson, Bart., President of the Legislative Council, Captain Wickham, R.N., late Government Resident in the colony, and Henry Jordan, Esq., Agent for Queensland in Great Britian, are explicit.

Sir Charles Nicholson, in a recent letter to Mr. Bazley, M.P. for Manchester, makes the most favourable statements as to the quality of cotton sent from Queensland to this country; and Mr. Bazley, in speaking of the finer sorts of cotton, says—"The soil and climate of Australia are capable of producing 600 lbs. of exquisitely fine cotton yearly per acre. I value this at 15d. per lb., which is equal to £40 per acre."

Every facility is offered by the Queensland Government for the encouragement of this enterprise.

Advices have been received by the last mail announcing that the Legislative Assembly have passed the following important resolutions, with the view of inducing capitalists to embark in the cultivation of cotton:—

1.—That, considering the importance of promoting and establishing another export staple from Queensland, it is desirable that land be granted to any person or company undertaking the cultivation of cotton on an extended scale.

2.—That the Government be, therefore, empowered to grant land in fee simple in blocks of not less than 320, nor more than 1280, acres, if, within two years, capital in the proportion of £5000 to each 640 acres shall have been expended in preparing for, and in carrying on, the cultivation of cotton.

3.—That the above resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that the necessary regulations in this behalf may be notified without delay.

It is proposed to acquire a suitable tract of land for a cotton field, say, 3000 acres. Full details as to cost of cultivation and profits attendant thereupon are annexed; all the statements therein will bear the strictest investigation, the estimates having been verified by experienced people now in this country. It is the decided opinion of the directors that to ensure success the introduction of Indian coolie labour is indispensable, and they would cite as examples of success attending such employment of coolie labour in agricultural operations, the tea plantations in Assam, and of sugar plantations in the Mauritius and West Indies. It is proposed that the coolies should be selected from the cotton districts in India, and the directors are enabled to state that the Secretary of State for India in Council has instructed the Government of India to sanction the emigration of coolies to Queensland, provided laws are passed by the Legislature of Queensland similar to those in the Mauritius and the West Indies for the protection of the emigrants in the colony. The necessary instructions have been accordingly sent by the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of Queensland, and the subject has now been brought by the Governor before the Colonial Legislature. From information received in this country, there is every reason to believe that long ere this the Act has been passed.

The districts of the colony best adopted for the cotton plant are those watered by the Rivers Logan, Brisbane, Mary, and Fitzroy, all of which are navigable; the produce can be shipped at the plantation, thus avoiding the heavy expense of land carriage, which has hitherto proved such a serious obstacle to the successful cultivation of cotton in India.

It will be seen by reference to the estimates that the cost of the cultivation of 3000 acres amounts to £47,100, and the profits to be derived £22,500, showing nearly 50 per cent. The produce per acre is estimated at 400 lbs. Mr. Walter Hill, superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Brisbane, found by experiment the yield to be 680 lbs. per acre, other authorities also put the yield down at a much higher rate than 400 lbs.

The freight on cotton from Queensland to England would be from ¾d. to 1d. per lb., this has not been included in the valuation of 6d. per lb., the cotton valued at that price being worth in Liverpool from 7¼d. to 7⅞d. per lb.

As it is not desirable to attempt the cultivation of more than 500 acres during the first year, it is not proposed to call up more than £1 per share for that period.

ESTIMATE OF COST AND PRODUCTION.
COTTON PLANTATION, THREE THOUSAND ACRES.

TOTAL COST.

Clearing and fencing 3000 acres, at £12 per acre		£36,000
Passage money of 150 coolies and their families from India to Queensland, each family £20		3,000
Machinery and agricultural implements		2,000
Horses and oxen		1,100
Buildings—viz., house, cottages, sheds, stabling, &c.		4,000
Sundry expenses		1,000
Total		£47,100

ANNUAL RETURN.

3000 acres, each producing 400 lbs. of clean cotton, 1,200,000 lbs., at 6d. per lb.		£30,000
Deduct wages and rations of 150 coolies and families, each family £20..	£4500	
Salaries and office expenses:—London	1500	
Queensland	1500=	7,500
Total		£22,500

All Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. LOWNDES, SURGEY, and WOOLLEY, No. 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, E.C., of whom also prospectuses may be obtained. No application will be considered unless the deposit of 10s. per share shall have been previously paid to the bankers of the company.

DUNSLEY, PHŒNIX, AND MARKE VALLEY UNITED MINE.

Capital £25,000, in 12,500 shares of £2 each. Deposit, 2s. per share, to be paid on allotment.

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57, with limited liability.

Directors to be chosen at the first meeting.

BANKERS—Union Bank of London, Temple Bar.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Le Blanc, Smale, and Torr, 18, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

MANAGER—Mr. Fred. S. Thomas, Dunsley, Phœnix, and Marke Valley United.

SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Fuller.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, E.C.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

These valuable mines are situated in the Parish of Linkinghorne, in the county of Cornwall, and in the centre of the celebrated Caradon district; being bounded on the south-east by the Marke Valley Mine; on the south-west by the Caradon Hill, in which are the South Caradon, East Caradon, and West Rose Down Mines; on the west by the South Phœnix Mine; on the north by the rich Phœnix Mine; and on the north-east by the East Phœnix Mine.

The object of this company is to continue energetic working on the lodes discovered, which run through the entire length of the property, about a mile in length, and 130 fms. in width. Four east and west lodes run longitudinally through the sett. The lodes in the adjoining mines, which are parallel to those of Dunsley Phœnix, enter this property at various depths by their underlie, and, therefore, form a succession of longitudinal junctions with the Dunsley Phœnix lodes.

The sett has been worked at various periods by adit levels, and many thousand pounds worth of tin have been returned from the backs of the lodes above adit, in the floors of which long courses of tin are seen going down. The country above the adit is a cap of killas, but in depth it proves to be decomposed granite, intersected by courses of elvan, in which a combination of parallel east and west lodes and caunter lodes have already been discovered, precisely similar to those found to be so productive in the South Caradon Mine.

The workings above adit in the Dunsley Phœnix have established the fact of the existence of numerous lodes throughout the sett, and of their being rich for minerals at the surface; whilst the deeper workings in the adjoining mines at Phœnix and Marke Valley give positive proof that all the lodes in these celebrated mines are parallel to the Dunsley Phœnix lodes, that they enter into the Dunsley sett in depth by their underlie, and there form junctions with the Dunsley Phœnix lodes.

By the plans, &c., furnished it will be seen that there are four lodes in the Dunsley property at surface, which are east and west lodes, and underlie to the south; that there are three lodes in the Marke Valley and West Rose Down Mines, which are parallel in their longitudinal course to the Dunsley Phœnix lodes, but which underlie to the north, and thus enter into the Dunsley sett, and by their underlie unite with the Dunsley lode; also, that there are three lodes in the Phœnix Mine, which underlie to the south, and thus enter into the Dunsley sett, and come in contract therein with the north underlying lodes.

In addition to the foregoing immensely favourable features, another discovery of great importance has been recently made. In the Dunsley shaft, now sunk about 6 fms. from the surface, a caunter lode has been cut, which crosses the Dunsley Phœnix property for about 300 fms. from south-west to north-east, and, with this caunter lode, all the nine east and west lodes above-named must form junctions in the Dunsley Phœnix sett.

This caunter lode comes up in the junction of the decomposed granite and elvan, and at the depth of 6 fms. produces occasional stones of grey copper ore. The lodes in the Caradon Hill (which are the Marke Valley dividend-paying lodes) begin to come into this sett, and in contract with this caunter lode, at about 60 fms. from surface, after which the junctions must occur at intervals of about 10 or 15 fms. in depth.

All these lodes and junctions will be readily reached by sinking the shaft on the caunter lode, as shown by the annexed plan and section, and it is, therefore, confidently stated that there is no known piece of mineral ground, even in that important district, now unworked which presents a succession of known paying lodes coming into contact with each other, and capable of being worked within so small a space.

This sett has been recently worked by a company which expended upwards of £7000 thereon; but as the company did not conduct the operations of the mine in accordance with its agreement with the lessee, the whole of the company's interest therein has, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, reverted to the lessee, who has resumed the working of the mine, reserving his former interest therein (4500) as paid-up shares, and places 8000 shares, to pay calls of £2 per share, for the future working of the mines.

There cannot be a doubt but the proposed capital will be ample for all the purposes of working the property, and that large returns and dividends will be made prior to its expenditure.

The mines are, therefore, now divided into 12,500 shares of £2 each, 8000 of which are to be allotted, to pay an allotment fee of 2s. per share, and instalments of 5s. per share every three months until the full amount of £2 per share be paid. Any shareholder paying the full amount in advance to be allowed a discount of 6 per cent.

The property has been carefully surveyed and reported upon by Mr. Charles Williams, and by Capt. Wm. Johns of the West Caradon Mine, whose reports are hereto annexed.

Applications for shares to be made at present to Messrs. T. Fuller and Co., 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C., by whom all applications will be registered, conferring priority of allotment of shares on registration of the company.

REPORTS.

Tavistock, Oct. 16, 1861.—I was instructed by Mr. Thomas, some months since, to make a plan of the Dunsley Phœnix estate, as also of the adjoining mines. This I did, and reported to Mr. Thomas the cutting of the caunter lode in this property, and the finding grey copper ore therein. I have again been requested by the same gentleman to survey this property minutely, and to lay down the lodes on a plan, with a section of the Dunsley property taken magnetic north and south at his new engine-shaft. This I have now done, and find the three lodes of the South Phœnix enter the Dunsley property at the north-west corner, and run and underlie into and throughout the sett; these are south underliers. I find the lodes in Marke Valley run parallel to the Dunsley lodes, but underlie to the north; consequently, these lodes unite through their course by their underlies in the Dunsley property. I also find the back of the north lode of the Marke Valley, at the western portion of the Dunsley sett, is distant about 20 fms. from the Dunsley boundary. The hill dips with the underlie of the lode, and I calculate that this lode would underlie into the Dunsley sett at about 20 fms. perpendicular at this point and at about 60 fms. at the boundary, where Mr. Thomas's shaft is sinking; but this need not be guessed at, the fact appears to be already proved by the sinking of Marke Valley shaft. I am informed the Marke Valley shaft intersects the north underlie at 60 fms. If this be true, Mr. Thomas's shaft must intersect it at the same depth, as his shaft is directly in the same line of the lode. The only difference is it is further west, and on a little lower ground; therefore, he might expect to cut the lode somewhat earlier. At any rate it may be calculated and stated whatever occurs in the Marke Valley shaft, as far as the position of the lodes are concerned, must take place in the Dunsley. Then I find the present and frequent reports of the Marke Valley are that the ore is obtained from the 80 fm. level, going west of the shaft, which must be coming towards, and not far distant from the Dunsley property, as will be seen by my plan. The great feature, however, in Dunsley appears to be the newly-discovered caunter lode; it is a new feature in the district, and will greatly influence the operations of all mines in its course. In the Dunsley it undoubtedly intersects within a few fathoms the three south underlying lodes in that sett and the three north underlying lodes of the Marke Valley, which is most important. It appears by its bearing to run towards Craddock Moor and the mines in that direction. It does not enter the Marke Valley nor the Phœnix, but crosses the Caradon Hill, now, I believe, taken up by some of the Marke Valley proprietors. It is quite true the lodes of this district are numerous—three in the Marke Valley and four in the Dunsley, and that they intersect each other in the Dunsley sett in depth.

C. WILLIAMS.

St. Cleer, Liskeard, Feb. 11, 1861.—In accordance with your request, I have gone carefully over the Dunsley Wheal Phœnix sett, and beg to hand you the following as my report thereon:—The property is situated in the centre of the celebrated Caradon district, being bounded on the south and east by Marke Valley, west by South Phœnix, north by Wheal Phœnix Mines and East Phœnix, and on the south by the Caradon Hill, in which is situated South Caradon, East Caradon, and West Rose Down: it is about one mile in length, with an average width of about 130 fms., and contains several lodes, of which the following are particulars, viz.:—No. 1, or South Phœnix lode, enters at about the centre of the sett, and extends away to the north-west corner, a distance of about 360 fms. This lode underlies south, and, from the information I have received, has been seen at the adit level, a distance of only about 20 fms. from surface, where it is 6 ft. wide, and presents strong indications. No. 2 lode runs through the entire length of the sett, close to the northern boundary, at a shallow depth to the west (the backs being in the Duchy) and, I believe, has been worked on at the adit, which is very shallow, and produced some good tin; very extensive workings have been made on the back of this lode for tin by the old men, for a great length this also underlies south. No. 3 lode is a caunter, which intersects No. 2 lode in the centre of the sett, and from its southern underlie will at the western part fall into this sett at a shallow depth. No. 4 lode is running parallel to No. 2 lode about 55 fms. north, and runs into this sett at the eastern part, and, from the underlie being south, will come into this sett at the western part in depth. Extensive workings have also been made on the back of this lode by the old workings. I understand this lode has also been seen at a shallow depth in the adit, where it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide. No. 5 is another caunter lode, which enters this property at the north-east, and runs through it for a distance of about 270 fms. At a short distance from the southern boundary of this property is to be seen the back of Marke Valley lode, which underlies north, and it is my opinion must come into this sett at a depth of (say) 70 fms. I understand this lode in Marke Valley sett is yielding large quantities of mineral. At about the centre of this sett an engine-shaft has been commenced in what I consider to be the best part for commanding the working of all the lodes by cross-cuts, &c., at the different levels. On the whole, I have not the least hesitation in saying this is, in my opinion, one of the best pieces of ground now unworked in this district, independent of the Marke Valley lodes, which I consider a very important feature, and I can, therefore, confidently recommend it as a first-class speculation.

W. JOHNS.

To Mr. FREDERICK S. THOMAS.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS.

WIGZELL'S PATENT SPIRAL FLUTED NAIL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

Capital, 1500 shares of £10 each. Deposit, £2 10s. per share; £1 per share payable on application, and the remainder on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FOLLETT, Esq., Mount Weir House, near Exeter.
HENRY HOOPER, Esq., the Crescent, Mount Radford, Exeter.
JOHN HOLMAN, Esq., Grove House, Topsham.
WILLIAM KENNAWAY, Esq., Barnfield, Exeter.
W. KENDALL, Esq., Higher Summerlands, Exeter.
J. C. WILCOCKS, Esq., Duryard Park, Exeter.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—The West of England and South Wales District Bank, Exeter.
SOLICITOR—W. Buckingham, Esq., Exeter.
SECRETARY—Mr. C. Wescomb, Southernhay, Exeter.
MANAGERS AND ENGINEERS—Messrs. Montague and Atwood Wigzell, Topsham.
AUDITORS—W. T. Smith, Esq., Baring Crescent, Exeter, and one other to be appointed.

This company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing into public use an improved description of nails, a patent for the manufacture of which has been obtained by the inventor, Mr. M. Wigzell, of Exeter. The nails manufactured under this patent combine all the qualities of those at present in use, with the superior advantages of screws in tenacity and other respects. They revolve with each stroke of the hammer, and can be driven like common nails, into the hardest wood, without any hole having been previously bored or drilled, without splitting the material, and withdrawn therefrom with greater facility than screws—more particularly when made with a slot or screw head, for which the patent provides—and are, therefore, capable of re-use. They will be manufactured by machines invented by Mr. Wigzell, each of which will make and twist at least 4000 per hour, and the plain nails now in use can be twisted by other machines, also invented by Mr. Wigzell, at the rate of at least 16,000 per hour.

It is believed that the patent nails can be manufactured and sold at or about the same price at which ordinary nails are now sold, although, from the following advantages of the spiral-fluted nails, it is believed they would, even at an increased price, supplant the ordinary nails. These nails are specially applicable for shipbuilding, railway works, and buildings generally, and for use in the colonies:—

1.—The patent nails can be used either as screws or nails.
2.—They will hold with greater tenacity than common nails; it being estimated that 4 in. patent nails will be equal to 5 in. common nails.
3.—Being twisted with a slot head they can be withdrawn as ordinary screws.
4.—Being fluted they are not so heavy, consequently more nails will be contained in a hundredweight than the ordinary nails.

The value of the invention is proved by the testimony of the following well-known practical men, whose opinions are annexed:—

ASHWORTH, Mr. E., Architect, Exeter.	MOASS and SONS, Builders, Exeter.
CORNISH, Mr. R. S., Surveyor, Exeter.	MATTHEW, Mr. J. (firm of Penn and Son), Greenwich.
CUMMING, Mr. G. W., Architect, Exeter.	MOSER and SONS, Ironfactors, Southwark.
CROSS, Mr. W. F., Architect, Exeter.	PENN, Mr. J., F.R.S. (firm of Penn & Son), Greenwich.
HAYWARD, Mr. JOHN, Architect, Exeter.	PINN, Mr., Builder, Exeter.
HUXTABLE, Mr., Builder, Exeter.	WARE, Mr. J., Builder, Exeter.
MARGARY, Mr. P. J., Engineer of the South Devon Railway, Dawlish.	

The patent right in the nails and the drawings for machines are to be transferred by Mr. Wigzell at a sum of £2500, fifty paid-up shares, and a royalty of 20 per cent. on the profits. Of the £2500, the sum of £500 is to be paid down at once, £500 with interest at the time agreed upon, and the balance of £1500 to be taken in shares at par, or out of surplus profits after payment of 7 per cent. on the capital to the shareholders, as Mr. Wigzell may elect. The company have also sole power to grant licenses for manufacturing the nails, one-half of the royalty paid by licensees to belong to the company, and the other half to Mr. Wigzell.

Newly-erected and eligible premises have been taken at Topsham, for a term of 21 years, at a rental of £75 per year. They consist of very commodious stores and warehouses, with office and other conveniences, a yard and water-side premises, affording facilities for the importation of iron and the export of nails. The Exeter and Exmouth Railway is also opened close to the premises.

The directors have also purchased at a valuation two new powerful steam-engines, as well as the machinery now on the premises, and which are adapted for the wants of the company. A great saving of time and money will be effected by this arrangement.

By the multiplication of machines an unlimited quantity can be manufactured, and it is calculated that 50 tons per week may be sold at first; but to take a low estimate, and say 35 tons—35 tons at £2 5s. per ton estimated profit would be £78 15s. per week, or £4095 per annum, a profit of nearly 30 per cent., even if the whole of the capital is called up.

Sufficient shares having been already taken, the company will commence operations as soon as the machinery is completed.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to the Secretary, or to the following:—Mr. W. MORTIMER, sharebroker, Exeter; Mr. G. DOWN, sharebroker, Exeter; Mr. J. O. HARRIS, sharebroker, Exeter.

THE GENERAL TRAM RAILROAD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each.
First issue of 10,000 shares.

A deposit of 5s. per share must be made with the company's bankers upon application, and £1 15s. upon allotment.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned in full.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. F. H. F. BERKELEY, M.P., Victoria-square, London.
Capt. JAMES RAWSTORNE, R.N., 32, Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
S. B. BARNET, Esq., Philpot-lane, London.
R. S. FAIRLIE, Esq., Gresham House, London.
J. A. FOOT, Esq., King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.
JOHN KIRKHAM, Esq., 109, Euston-road, London.
T. E. WELLER, Esq., 17, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.
(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, and provincial branches.
ENGINEER—Capt. W. S. Moorsom, M. Inst. C.E., Great George-street, Westminster.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sutton and Ommanney, Basinghall-street, London.
BROKERS—Allsop and Co., 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Joseph Kaines.

OFFICES,—82, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed with the object of constructing tram railroads in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, for the conveyance of passengers and goods by horse-power only, the rails being laid along and level with existing public roads.

In the United Kingdom, and on the Continent, there are many small towns and thickly populated districts, which, lying without the general network of locomotive railways, are greatly in need of some cheap system of transport, both to accommodate their local traffic and to provide a connecting link uniting them with the great trunk lines of inland transit.

The locomotive railway entails the cost of land and compensation, cuttings, embankments, tunnels, bridges, stations, and other works of art. By the construction of horse railways along the existing country roads nearly all the above expenses are avoided, and the line may be constructed at one-fourth of the cost.

It is anticipated that the nett receipts on the proposed horse railways will be fully equal, if not greater, than upon the present branch locomotive railways, for the horse railway has this advantage, that by running along the existing country roads, and from the facility of being able to take up and set down anywhere along the route, it accommodates the entire population living along the line; consequently, it may reasonably be expected that the interest paid upon the capital expended by this company on branch horse railways will be four times greater than the average interest at present paid upon the capital expended on branch locomotive railways.

The company will commence operations by carrying out a concession, which has been granted by the Emperor of the French, for a horse railroad in France between the important towns of Clermont and Riom, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, a total length of 20 kilometres or 12 English miles.

The duration of the concession is for 50 years, and the necessary caution-money has been deposited. The outlay is by provisional contracts limited to £45,000, which includes the construction of the works and stations, the supply of horses and rolling stock, compensation for use of departmental road, and all preliminary expenses. The whole of the works may be completed within six months from their commencement.

The passenger traffic will comprise those who now travel by omnibuses, cabs, and private carriages. The omnibuses, which now run every quarter of an hour between the two towns, carry from 800 to 1200 passengers daily. The goods traffic, which consists of corn, stone, fruit, and hardwares, amounts at present along this line of road to 140,000 tons per annum.

The population of Clermont is 40,000, and of Riom 20,000; and that of the intermediate towns of Montferrand, Cebazat, Manzat, Chateau-gal, and Volvic, amounts to 14,000. The tramway will run along the existing highway, and through each town, and thus give full accommodation to the trade and population.

The gross receipts from the existing traffic between the several towns will, according to the estimates of the French engineers, which have been verified by the company's officers, amount to £24,000 per annum. Assuming that only two-thirds of the above traffic will be transported by the company's vehicles, a minimum revenue of £18,000 may be expected. Deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, the nett revenue will be £9000 per annum, or at the rate of 20 per cent. upon the outlay of £45,000.

As the shares of railways and undertakings of this character in France, that have been established by concession, are now at a high premium, there is little doubt but that the property of this company will be equally valuable. Judging also from the enormous profits of the horse railroads in the United States—and of those recently laid down in London—there is every reason to believe that the anticipated profits will be more than realised. As these horse railroads will be feeders to the existing locomotive railways, the directors expect to have the support and co-operation of the railway interest.

Only 10,000 shares, representing £50,000, or one quarter of the capital, will now be allotted to construct the line from Clermont to Riom.

It is proposed, upon completion of this line, to undertake the construction of other lines on the Continent and in the United Kingdom; but previous to doing so, or calling up any further capital, the consent of the shareholders, at a special general meeting, will be obtained. The holders of the first allotment of 10,000 shares will have the priority of taking up the remaining shares whenever they are issued.

Deposits may be paid into any of the branches of the London and County Bank.

All applications for shares must be addressed to the secretary or the brokers of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the General Tram Railroad Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid the deposit of 5s. to the company's bankers, I request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the calls thereon when required to do so, agreeably with the company's prospectus, and to subscribe the Memorandum and Articles of Association, in conformity with the Act of Parliament.

Name in full .....
Residence .....
Date.....,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Consolidated Causes of PASCOE AND OTHERS v. DALE.
ORGAN v. SAME.
ALLEN v. SAME.
LANYON AND ANOTHER v. SAME.

IN RE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to the several Orders made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 16th day of August last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Great North Tolgus Mine, in the parish of Redruth, within the said Stannaries, on Monday, the 21st day of October inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS at and upon the said mine, or belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein, particulars of which appear in handbills.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. TONKIN, the officer of the Court in possession; and for further particulars, to Mr. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro; or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for Mr. Downing, Solicitor, Redruth).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 3, 1861.

NORTH DOWNS AND WHEAL ROSE MINES, IN THE PARISHES OF REDRUTH AND ST. AGNES.

The machinery and materials on and belonging to these mines not having been sold by tender on the 25th day of September inst., the Committee of these mines beg to notify to any party desirous of working the same that—

MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Monday, the 7th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, as they now stand (and in the event of the machinery and materials not being then disposed of, the whole thereof will be forthwith drawn to surface and sold by public auction in separate lots, of which due notice will be given), all those VALUABLE and newly erected ENGINES and MACHINERY, with every requisite for carrying on the mines on a very extensive working, viz.:—

ONE 80 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS 11 tons each.
ONE 24 in. STEAM WHIM and CRUSHER, and ONE BOILER 10 tons, in first-rate condition.

Capstan and shears, cat head.	10 horse whims complete.
200 fms. 16 in. capstan rope, new.	6 tons of chain.
150 fms. of 7, 15, and 16 in. rods.	6 tons of bolts and bars.
160 fms. of pitwork, from 12 to 19 in., with bottoms complete.	4 tons of new iron.
5 tons of strapping plates, all of hammered iron.	300 fms. of iron stave ladders.
9 tons of tramroad iron.	Turning lathe, dial and drawing instruments.
400 fms. of wood launders.	2 tons of staples and glands.
	700 common bricks.

Bucket rods, double and single winches, beams and scales, gunpowder, tallow, candles, oil, nails, material house, saw house, grindstone, 6 anvils, 4 smiths' bellows, 2 cranes, 1 vice, smiths' tools, miners' tools, screw stocks, taps and plates, 16 horse whim kibbles, 12 winze ditto; also the account house furniture.

For viewing the same, apply to Capt. M. JENKIN, on the mine; Capt. J. VIVIAN, North Roskear, Camborne; or to Mr. R. GREENWOOD, Truro.

Truro, September 26, 1861.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND MINE, GWINEAR.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October instant, at Rosewarne and Herland Mine, the following very superior MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 18 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 8 tons BOILER.
ONE 22 in. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 10 tons BOILER, winding gear, and 28 heads of stamps complete, in excellent condition, nearly new.

2 balance bobs, capstan, shears.	1 8 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 9 in. 6 ft. doorpiece.	3 10 in. 9 ft. ditto.
1 9 in. 9 ft. windbore.	2 8 in. working barrels.
1 7½ in. 9 ft. windbore.	1 7½ in. 9 ft. working barrel.
1 8 in. 6 ft. turn ditto.	1 7 in. 6 ft. matching.
1 9 in. 4 ft. turn ditto.	1 8 in. 4 ft. matching.
1 8 in. 3 ft. top doorpiece.	1 10 in. plunger bottom complete, with 10 in. plunger pole.
1 9 in. 3 ft. top doorpiece.	2 8 in. plunger poles, with stuffing boxes and glands.
1 10 in. 3 ft. H piece.	1 9 in. 6 ft. pole case, 50 fms. of 6 and 7 in. main rods.
1 8 in. 3 ft. H piece.	
16 9 in. 9 ft. pumps.	
16 7 in. 9 ft. pumps.	

Two capstan chains about 80 fms. each; shaft tackles; pulley stands, with sheaves complete; 200 fms. of ladders; 120 fms. of 9 16 in. whim chain; 150 fms. of railway iron, with runners; 3 iron tram waggons; large air machine; 200 fms. of air pipes; buddles, frames, &c., necessary for tin dressing; 5 new wood sheds, very large; 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, screw stocks, screw tools, smiths' and miners' tools, launders, wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence at Eleven precisely.

Truro, October 3, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

TREFULACK UNITED MINES, ST. ENODER.

MR. GREENWOOD has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 15th of October inst., at Trefulack United Mine, the following MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:—

ONE 64 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 11 tons.

1 balance bob, new.	3 14 in. 6 ft. doorpieces.
1 large capstan and shears, nearly new.	1 15 in. H piece.
40 fms. capstan chain.	1 15 in. top doorpiece.
100 fms. whim chain.	2 15 in. 6 ft. flat windbores.
100 fms. capstan rope.	3 pieces of 14 in. wood rods, of pitch pine.
20 15 in. 9 ft. pumps.	1 piece of 13 in. wood rods, of red pine.
5 16 in. 9 ft. pumps.	1 piece of 12 in. wood rods, of red pine.
2 14 in. 12 ft. workings.	6 pairs of strapping plates, hammered iron.
1 14 in. 10 ft. sinking windbore.	

Rod door and flange pins, of different sizes; clacks, valves, &c.; staples and glands; 70 fms. of iron stave ladders, new; 30 fms. of 2½ in. iron bucket rods, of best iron; 4 bucket prongs; 3 cisterns; 4 horse whim kibbles; 4 winze kibbles; 3 horse whims, with poppet heads and stands, new; 120 fms. of whim rope, new; scales, beam, and weights; several wheelbarrows; 1 40 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, 2 vices, screw-stocks, and tools; 2¼ tons of new iron; cast and wrought scrap iron; smiths' and miners' tools; miners' chests; bell and stand; carpenter's shop; carpenter's bench, pit frame, &c.; 300 ft. of Norway timber, new; large quantity of shaft plank, and other useful timber; hemp; tackle rope; pick and shovel hilts; miners' shovels and powder cans; also the household furniture, and sundry other lots, too numerous to mention.

Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock, and the sale to commence at Eleven precisely.

Truro, October 2, 1861. R. GREENWOOD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

MR. JAMES KARN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bear Hotel, Newnham, Gloucestershire, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1861, at Six o'clock in the evening, the following VALUABLE FREEHOLD STONE QUARRIES, situate in the FOREST OF DEAN, viz.:—

SEVEN QUARRIES at BIRCH HILL, numbered respectively 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, and 57, bounded as shown on Plan C, annexed to the Award of Quarries made by the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners, and each being of the length of 40 yards, except No. 57, which is of the length of 60 yards.

Also, ONE QUARRY situate at GOSTY KNOLL, numbered 83, bounded as shown on Plan E, annexed to the said Award, and in length 60 yards.

Also, ONE QUARRY situate at DARK HILL, numbered 4, bounded as shown on Plan A, annexed to the said Award, and in length 40 yards.

Also, ONE QUARRY situate at DARK HILL, numbered 6, bounded as shown on the said Plan A, in length 20 yards.

Also, ONE QUARRY situate at MERRY HOLE, numbered 68, bounded as shown on the said Plan C, and in length 40 yards.

Also, ONE QUARRY situate at MORGAN'S COTE, numbered 143, bounded as shown on Plan L, annexed to the said Award, and in length 20 yards.

Also, the following LEASEHOLD STONE QUARRIES, viz.:—

ONE QUARRY situate at FETTER HILL, numbered 346 in the lease book of the Deputy-Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, in length 20 yards.

Also, TWO QUARRIES situate at BARNEDGE, numbered respectively 357 and 358 in the said lease book, No. 357 being 60 yards; and 358, 50 yards in length.

Also, all the PLANT and MACHINERY belonging to the hereinbefore mentioned quarries.

Portions of the quarries offered for sale are now in full work.

The quarries numbered 346, 357, and 358 are held of the Crown in manner as follows:—No. 346 for the residue of a term of 21 years, created by an indenture dated the 2d day of February, 1859; and 357 and 358 for the residue of a term of 21 years, created by an indenture dated the 14th day of June, 1859.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. CARTER and GOOLD, solicitors, Newnham.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.

MR. HENRY MACPHAIL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, by desire of the owner, on Thursday, the 10th day of October next, at the rooms of Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co., Ordnance and Estate Agency, No. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin, at One o'clock, subject to the conditions to be there and then produced, (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice would be given), the AGREEMENTS for LEASES for 42 years, with the RIGHT to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD of the PRINCIPAL PART, and the UNEXPIRED TERM of 984 year of the REMAINING PORTION of the beautiful and romantic MEETING OF THE WATERS, in the VALE OF OVOCA, county WICKLOW, comprising about nine statute acres of meadow land and gardens, &c., with one nine roomed house (the Ovoca cottage), one seven roomed cottage (the Lion's Bridge cottage), and one two roomed cottage (the Lodge), all slated and in good repair, with out-houses and several gardens and grounds, beautifully wooded.

The principal garden measures upwards of one statute acre, has a south aspect, a good well, and between forty and fifty fruit trees, all in excellent bearing order.

When the proposed station at the Lion's Bridge of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Extension Railway is erected, it will adjoin this property, and the goods and passenger stations at Rathdrum and Newbridge will be within easy distances, making this an unsurpassed site for an hotel, which is much required in this celebrated neighbourhood, or for one or more private residences.

The property is bounded on the north side by three county roads, offering great inducement for building speculation, there being a great demand for all classes of dwellings.

One-half of the Avonmore and Avonbeg Rivers are, for a considerable distance, within the boundary of this demesne, and it is calculated that the Avonmore River gives to this property water-power of upwards of 100 horses.

Immediate possession can be given of the whole property, except only the Lion's Bridge cottage, which is let from quarter to quarter to the Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, of Scorrier House, Cornwall, and can be had on Christmas next.

For plans and further particulars, apply to Messrs. HODGES, SMITH, and Co., Ordnance and Estate Agency, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

The caretaker at the Ovoca cottage will show the property.

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.—The ORIGINAL AGREEMENTS under which this property is held MAY BE INSPECTED in the hands of Messrs. GARDE and ATKINSON, solicitors, 15 Merchants' Quay, Dublin.

HENRY MACPHAIL, Auctioneer, Wicklow.

MR. TIPPET WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 14th of October inst., on the mine, EAST CONSOLS. This mine is situated in the parish of Kea, lies immediately between the Gwennap Great Consols and Wheal Falmouth and Wheal Sperries; the lodes of both these productive and profitable mines run through the length of the setts for about a mile. It is held under a lease for 21 years, 20 of which are unexpired. This is a most desirable property, and will be sold without reserve.

Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. H. WILLIAMS, or Capt. HERCULES TREGONING, East Consols, Truro; or the auctioneer, Mr. TIPPET, Truro.

Dated October 2, 1861.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
TO COAL AND IRONSTONE MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD MINES OF COAL AND IRONSTONE.

MR. SAMUEL ROWLEY has been honoured by the Chesterton Mining Company, in consequence of the death of one of the proprietors, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 17th day of October next, at the Roebuck Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the county of Stafford, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and subject to conditions to be then produced,

All the ESTATE and INTEREST of the CHESTERTON MINING COMPANY, or and in all those VALUABLE MINES, BEDS, and SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, CLAY, and MARL lying and being within or under certain lands situate at Chesterton, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford, comprising 60 statute acres, or thereabouts.

The mines comprise the Blackband, Red Shagg, and Red Mine Ironstone, the Bassey Mine, the Peacock, the Spencroft, the Gubbin Mine, the Great Row and Cannel Mine Coals.

The mines and works are in full operation, and are held under a lease for a term of 21 years, of which eleven years and nine months are unexpired.

The terms of the lease are of the most favourable and advantageous nature for the lessees, who have power to terminate the term at their option.

The whole of the MACHINERY and PLANT belonging to the colliery, which are both modern and substantial, and in good order and repair, will be included in the sale.

The mines are very conveniently situated, and afford to a man of enterprise an opportunity for profitable investment which rarely presents itself.

For further particulars, apply at the Chesterton Mining Company's offices, at Tunstall, Staffordshire; or to Messrs. LLEWELLYN and HILDITCH, solicitors, Tunstall; and Mr. SHERRATT, solicitor, Talk-on-the-hill.—Tunstall, September 10, 1861.

SOUTH WALES STEAM COAL.—The LESSEES of a VALUABLE STEAM COAL PROPERTY of 1000 acres, possessing special advantages, are DESIROUS of MEETING with PARTNERS WILLING to INVEST ONE-HALF of the capital. The property lies within a convenient distance from a seaport, and has a direct rail communication with the North of England. References, and reports on the property by eminent mining engineers from the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and by practical mineral surveyors acquainted with the locality, will be supplied on application to "A. B. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

NORTH WALES—SLATE QUARRYING PROPERTY.—The UNEXPIRED TERM of a LEASE of a FIRST-CLASS MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood of FESTINIOG.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, mining engineer and mineral surveyor, Dolgelly, North Wales.

SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, a QUARRY of FIRST QUALITY SLABS and SLATES, capable at small outlay of very great extension. It possesses good machinery, worked by water-power, is well situated for railway and water carriage, and is perfectly adapted for private working or a limited company.—Applications by letter only, to Mr. CONDELL, 7, Copthall-court, London, E.C.

ROOFING SLATE and SLAB QUARRY TO BE SOLD, now in work, sending slates to market, and capable of being worked to good profit by one individual. Satisfactory reasons will be given for its disposal.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ARTHUR, Garreg, Llanfrothen, Carnarvon.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that superior FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as WILTOWN WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dominick, in the county of Cornwall, about half a mile from the town of Callington, comprising about 57 acres, about 12 acres being of fine oak coppice, and the remainder consisting of thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about 40 years' growth.

The estate adjoins on the north the East Cornwall and Langford Mines, the former well known as having produced a considerable quantity of silver. The lodes of this, and also of other mines, are supposed, according to the opinion of an experienced surveyor, to run into Wiltown Wood, being only separated from the estate by a small rivulet. This property is surrounded by woods, well stocked with game, and offers to mining men or others an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with.

For viewing the estate, apply to Mr. J. C. JOHNS, Callington; and for further particulars and conditions of sale, to Messrs. EASTLAKE, solicitors, 15, Frankfort-lane, Plymouth, by whom tenders will be received until and including Monday, the 21st day of October next.

The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Dated September 12, 1861.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, the FENCE COLLIERY, at the Woodhouse Mill station on the Midland Railway. The shafts are sunk down to and working the High Hazle seam of coal, and the colliery is at the present time capable of producing from 150 to 200 tons a day.

The colliery is very favourably situated, in close proximity to the Midland and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield and the manufacturing districts adjoining.

The celebrated thick, or Barnsley seam of Yorkshire exists under this property at a moderate depth, and a very favourable opportunity presents itself for the establishment of a colliery upon this seam at a comparatively small outlay.

The whole of the plant, machinery, and cottages, &c., may be taken to.

Further particulars may be obtained from, and offers will be received by, Messrs. RYLAND and MARTINEAU, solicitors, Birmingham; or Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, civil and mining engineers, Derby.

IRONSTONE IN LINCOLNSHIRE TO BE LET, AT A ROYALTY.—An IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY is PRESENTED to CAPITALISTS to BRING INTO ACTIVE OPERATION a VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE BED of IRONSTONE, which upon analyses is proved to be of extremely rich quality. A short railway of three miles, of easy formation, is only required to bring the produce into direct communication, by rail and sea, with the ironworks of Newcastle and Durham. The certainty of a large increase of trade with France suggests that the time has arrived for the full development of these valuable mineral resources of the country.—For further information, apply to R. OWSTON, Esq., solicitor, Brigg; or to Mr. ROBINS land agent, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed on, from 25th March next, the LONG BENTON COLLIERY, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

At this colliery the High Main Seam has been carefully tubbed off, and the shafts sunk to the Low Main Seam, which is now in working.

The engines, screens, and other stock upon the colliery may be taken at a valuation.

Further information can be obtained on application to M. LIDDELL, Esq., Hedgefield, Newcastle.—September 2, 1861.

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new. They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

MINERALOGY—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—PROF. TENNANT, F.G.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to FACILITATE the STUDY of GEOLOGY and of the APPLICATION of MINERAL SUBSTANCES in the ARTS. The lectures will begin on Friday morning, October 4th, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share, payable at Messrs. Rocke and Co.'s, bankers, Shrewsbury, upon application, which will be returned if no allotment be made. Call

No call to exceed 5s. per share, nor to be made at intervals of less than three months. For the purpose of working most valuable veins of lead ore under Hogstow Hall Farm, in extent 295 acres, actually adjoining the western boundary of the celebrated Snailbeach Mine, two miles from the Minsterly Railway station, Shropshire. The main lode of that mine has been recently discovered in this sett.

The strictest investigation is desired.

Detailed prospectuses and reports have appeared in the *Mining Journal*, and can be had from Messrs. PHILLIPS and DARLINGTON, 26, Gresham-street, London, who will afford every information; or from the undersigned, to whom all applications for the remaining shares are to be promptly made.

SAM. HARLEY KOUGH,
Solicitor, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD. A considerable amount of money is locked up in mining shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale. Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the purchase and sale of shares of every description, independent of the mining market.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Messrs. FULLER and Co. have £6500 worth of shares on hand, paying regular dividends of from 12½ to 15 per cent. Also, £2750 worth of progressive shares, upon which from 200 to 300 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months, and perfectly free from risk. Full particulars may be had.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

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THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Act of Parliament, which limits the liability to the amount of shares taken.

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WILLIAM RIDLEY, Esq., Crescent, Carlisle.
THOMAS RETIGAN, Esq., Strangeways, Manchester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Grover and Eldred, 8, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., Public Accountants, 13, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.; and Messrs. Burbidge and Fletcher, Public Accountants, 61, Moorgate-st., E.C.

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W. H. Pountney, Esq., 5, Royal Exchange, Manchester.
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Messrs. Stevens and Co., Dublin.
Messrs. Orr and Co., Belfast.

MANAGER—Mr. Thomas Retigan.

CHIEF OFFICE,—40, MARK LANE, LONDON.

MANUFACTORIES,—ALBERT WORKS, NIGHTINGALE STREET, STRANGEWAYS, MANCHESTER; and CARLISLE WORKS, ABBEY TOWN, NEAR CARLISLE.

The above company has been established for the more extended manufacture of the Royal Patent Compound Oil Cake for Cattle, the Compound Feeding Meal, the original Economic Food for Cattle, and patented Superphosphate, and other standard Chemical Manures, at such prices as will amply remunerate the company and, at the same time, secure the extensive patronage of consumers, who can also participate in the profits by investing in its shares.

Ten years ago oil cake, as an article of import for feeding, was comparatively unknown. Now the annual imports alone exceed 95,000 tons, and the deep interest with which the chemist and farmer now regard the character and adopt the use of manufactured foods and cake as essential auxiliaries to improve and vary the coarser produce in plentiful times, as effective substitutes in periods of scarcity, are valuable aids in forming manure after they have fattened cattle, defines the position which their production has assumed as a staple trade associated with the agricultural progress of our time.

Our guano imports have doubled, and we now obtain foreign supplies of bones to the extent of 85,000 tons. The scope which is presented in the manure branch of this business may be estimated, as we can but indicate the range it commands in the use of materials, skill of manufacture, and certainty of enormous consumption. The productions which the company propose to manufacture have been for the last three years before the public, and the unimpeachable testimony of the first agriculturalists, and the prize lists of all the agricultural shows, show their position and popularity.

Such has been the daily increasing demand that enlarged mills and mechanical facilities are now required to supply it, and this company has, therefore, been designed.

The late proprietors have transferred to the company the Manchestery mill and machinery, utensils and office furniture, the patent, and all other property, their business connections and practical experience in the management, and have taken shares for the whole amount of their interest and the capital invested.

One of the directors, owing to the demand of the district in which he resides, has also formally undertaken to fit up with all necessary machinery and work a mill, called Carlisle Works, Albany Town, near Carlisle, furnishing all the capital required, and receiving shares in return for his outlay.

Negociations are in progress to effect similar arrangements in London, where there are 3000 dairymen alone to supply, and in Scotland and Dublin, so as to cheapen carriage. The company will thus facilitate consumption at once, start with an established business in extensive demand, a staff of 500 agents to extend it, and the mechanical capabilities of two large manufactories to furnish an immediate supply.

It is estimated that the Manchester mill can produce a gross return in cake, meal, and food alone of £800 per week, and that the Carlisle mill can return about £500 per week, making a total of £1300 per week, the profits upon which, necessarily private from the nature of the business, will provide an ample margin for a dividend of from 20 to 30 per cent. upon the capital invested. The erection of wooden sheds adjacent to these mills will be all that is necessary to enable them to make a sale of 1000 tons (say £5000 worth) of manure per annum, a mere moiety of the demand of the districts.

In anticipating the results of the operations of the company on the wide basis on which it rests, it has been calculated that with the 500 agents now connected with the company, and exclusive of a London trader, supposing them to average a return of only ½ cwt. of food and ½ ton of cake per week each, the gross returns of the company will be, in round numbers, £182,000 per annum. Assuming that they double that return, you have £364,000 per annum, and we may be allowed to observe that this average return falls far short of what the working agents during the late proprietors' experience effected. The United Kingdom cannot be well covered under 1000 agents, and assuming their return to be but on the basis of the first calculation, you still have £364,000 per annum income, while this latter calculation can be considerably increased by additions to the business which the agents may effect, or which may be received from direct customers.

The cost of production and working expenses would, of course, be much less upon the return than a smaller one. And through the same connection it would be but a moderate expectation to effect a return of 5000 tons of manure, which, at £5 per ton, would be £25,000 per annum.

Sufficient has now been stated, in the limited space of a prospectus, to prove that an exceptional opportunity is presented for effecting a profitable investment in a commercial business, which, being established and peculiar, lucrative, and patented, possesses every element to secure prosperity, and offers an unprecedented advantage to the investor. And the directors are confident in the belief that the undertaking will receive that support to which it is entitled by the objects it has in view from all persons interested in agricultural matters, as well as from those whose only desire is to make a successful investment.

The full prospectus, circulars, and share application forms, can be obtained from all the local agents, the brokers, auditors, bankers, and solicitors; and from the secretary, at the chief offices of the company.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are a few out of thousands of testimonials that have been voluntarily rendered, while the number of customers who signify their approval in another mode—viz., repeating their orders and continuing their custom, could not well be calculated:—

Royal Farm, Windsor, Feb. 20, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—Please to send me 1 ton of your Royal Patent Cake, per rail to Windsor station, directed to H R.H. the Prince Consort, Norfolk Farm, invoice to me, which will oblige. I have used your two boxes of cake sent me on one ox, and find that he did well, and altogether satisfactorily. I now feel inclined to give it a more extensive trial.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES BREBNER.

Craignish Castle, N.B., Dec. 31, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been from home, yours of the 11th inst. has only just come to hand. The ton of Royal Patent Cake I had from you was preferable to any other cake I have tried, both for cattle and sheep. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to its superiority over any other food I ever used.

I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,
SIMON FRAZER,
Steward to T. T. Gascoigne, Craignish Castle, Renfrewshire.

Derrumby House, near Frankford, King's County, May 7, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—In this instance I shall depart from the rule I have laid down of refusing testimonials. It is only very recently I discovered the real value of your Cattle Food, from the fact of the present scarcity of fodder, and its high price. My horses for the last month have been living on old straw, cut up with gorse, which, with a measure of your Food to each, they eat with avidity, and do not lose their condition. I am also able to speak favourably of it in its effects on cattle: in one instance in particular, that of a milch cow that was hide-bound. I found that after a week's feeding with your Food the skin gradually softened, the old hair fell off, and the quantity of milk considerably increased. I am quite convinced that, independent of its nutritive properties, its value as a condiment, mixed with inferior food, is of considerable importance to farmers, more especially in a season of scarceness like the present.

I am, gentlemen, yours most respectfully, JOHN SILLS.

Churton, near Chester, Nov. 29, 1859.

DEAR SIRS,—I may as well state, for my own pleasure and your gratification, that about a month ago yesterday I began to feed a store pig of six score ten to seven score, and upon killing him yesterday he weighed ten score. All that he had was 10s. worth of pig meal and 10s. worth of your Food, mixed with the usual slop of the house, which is pretty good. I am now trying a calf upon it. I will let you know the result. I am giving it to the mother of the calf, a young heifer, first calf, and she gives six quarts to a meal, which we consider very good, and I attribute it to your Food.

Yours most faithfully, T. R. SHARKLIN.
Also from Mr. Welch, Nantwich.

THE GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).

—This company is now PREPARED to enter into CONTRACTS with the British Government for India and the colonies, and with foreign Governments, public companies, or private individuals, for the CONSTRUCTION of DEEP SEA ELECTRIC CABLES and TELEGRAPHS generally upon Mr. Rogers's improved principles, or upon any other principle, combining strength, flexibility, and lightness, with cheapness and durability.

The insulation is so perfect as to ensure a rapid conveyance of messages through a distance of 3000 miles across the Atlantic, and such cable may be carried in a single ship and "payed out" the whole length as the proceeds.

Electric cables of smaller dimensions made to connect shorter distances; also electric ropes for railway purposes, for the use of Rifle Brigades and Associations.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers, or solicitors, or at the offices of the company, addressed to the secretary, of whom the prospectus in full, testimonials, and every information may be obtained. Specimens of the cable may be seen at the company's offices, 215 and 216, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

JAMES HENSON, Sec.
Offices, 215 and 216, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, September 25, 1861.

Now ready, price 6d.,

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES,

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COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Now ready, price 4s., the Second Edition of

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Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for the Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Solicitors, Secretaries, Officers, and Creditors of all kinds of Joint-Stock Companies.

Containing a Clear Exposition of the recently passed JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1857.

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RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,

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SOLE PROPRIETORS of HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, which CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE than any cupola yet invented. MAKERS of ALL KINDS of MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING and TEMPERING of EVERY SORT of CLAY or MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE of BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH and LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY. 99

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NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.—

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE of the PLANT and MATERIALS at the above colliery, comprising—

ONE HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 45 in. in diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diameter.
THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.
Hammered iron pumping cranks, T bobs, 19 in., 14½ in., 5½ in., 5 in., and 4½ in. forcing, lifting, and hand pumps; hammered iron straps, double straps and tail joints, buckets, clacks, wrought-iron cistern, lifting screws, chains, large capstan, double-power crab winch, 80 fms. 10¼ capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, blocks, boring tools, wrought-iron air pipes, tram plates, smiths' bellows and tools, wagons, carts, &c. 106

To view, apply at the colliery; and for all further particulars, to BODDAM CASTLE, Esq., No. 29, Corn-street, Bristol.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—IMPROVED

SELF ACTING TIPPLERS and SCREENS, for LOADING COALS at the PITS with dispatch, and ENTIRELY PREVENTING BREAKAGE. Manufactured by WILLIAMS and MOWLE, Egerton-street Foundry, Chester, where models and testimonials may be seen, and every information obtained. Prices moderate. Delivered at any railway station. 107

MINERS' DIALS, LEVELS, ANEMOMETERS,

PIT BAROMETERS, &c.
DIALS WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
APPOINTED MAKER of HEDLEY'S DIAL.
BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 4 in., £2 10s.; 6 in., £3 3s.; and 12 in., £4 4s.
JOHN DAVIS, DERBY, MANUFACTURER of MINING INSTRUMENTS.
Price list on application. 108

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,

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Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal*. 109

WALKER'S STAMPING MACHINES AND STEAM

ENGINES, for REDUCING ALL KINDS of MINERAL ORES to IMPALPABLE POWDER, have been in use for these last ten years in all the leading mines of the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the British Empire; as have also his PATENT PUMPS and WATER LIFTS, and for economy of working and durability cannot be equalled. MANUFACTORY, 17, COWPER STREET, CITY ROAD, LONDON. 110

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE

LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860. 111

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND

CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London. 112

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER

WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET [WIRE, &c

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 113

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD

STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description. 114

BAILEY'S PATENT STEAM GAUGE.—

This truly valuable invention is most undoubtedly the only gauge ever invented not affected by those atmospheric changes and many other evil influences, which are the bane of all spring, mercurial, and compressed air gauges.

The grand principle of the gauge being founded upon that sublime law of nature, "GRAVITY," which, like all other natural laws, is unerring and unchangeable—it must continue to indicate correctly to an indefinite period of time.

After most critical trials and examinations by some of the most eminent locomotive and stationary engineers, mining and manufacturing companies in this kingdom, it is pronounced by them to be "THE ONLY TRULY INDICATING GAUGE NOW IN EXISTENCE."

HEAD OFFICES.

30, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER, Mr. WM. TATE, Sole Wholesale Agent.

MANUFACTORY.

ALBION TURRET CLOCK WORKS, SALFORD, MANCHESTER. 115

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE

PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 14A, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial. 116

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,

doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 117

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER,

OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. JOS. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds. 118

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 119

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,

PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere. 120

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT

WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.

Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3½	3⅝	4	4⅛
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparitive.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2½	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
3⅜	16 „ 10 „	—	—
3½	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
3⅝	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4½	37 „ 15 „	—	26 „ 10 „

N.B.—The 2, 3⅜, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool. 121

HEMP AND WIRE-ROPES.

JOHN STEPHENS AND SON, HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE

WORKS, ASHFIELD, FALMOUTH, CORNWALL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and WIRE-ROPES, GUIDE RODS for SHAFTS, GALVANISED WIRE SIGNAL LINE and STRAND FENCING, &c., for MINES, RAILWAYS, &c.

A first-class medal was awarded to JOHN STEPHENS and SON for their manufactures, by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in 1860. 122

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES.—

Messrs. MITCHELL AND RICKARD beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have REMOVED from Dunning's-alley to No. 29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, where the business will be conducted as usual, in all classes of mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial assays and analyses, at moderate fees.

Special instruction to gentlemen desirous of acquainting themselves with expeditious methods of ascertaining the value of ores, manures, manufactured and colonial products, &c., without having recourse to professional assistance. 123

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND

MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order. 124

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully

SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON. 125

FROM OCTOBER 5 THE ATHENÆUM WILL BE

THREEPENCE. 126

THE IRONMONGER, AND METAL TRADES ADVERTISER.

A Monthly Trade Circular. Entered at Stationers' Hall, and registered for transmission abroad. Office, 24, Bow-lane, London, E.C.

The *Ironmonger* is published on the last day of every month, and supplied to the trade only for the sum of 5*s.* per annum, post free. It contains Leading Articles, Mirror of the month, List of Contracts open, Extracts, Trade Reports, Price Currents and Statistics, Reports of Trade Meetings, &c., List of English and Foreign Patents, and Novelties (illustrated when necessary), Correspondence, Gazette, and other matters interesting to the trade, specially selected and arranged for its columns.

Manufacturers and wholesale houses will find this journal the best possible medium for bringing their articles before the trade, no expense being spared in its introduction at home and abroad, wherever the English language is spoken, and a permanent English and Foreign circulation of several thousands per month being guaranteed. Scale of charges for advertisements:—Page, 35s.; half page, 20s.; quarter page, 12s. 6d.; per word, 1d. Assistants' advertisements, not exceeding 24 words, will be inserted for 1s. each.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for

gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, from the author' residence, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C. 127

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper),Tavistock†	2 6 8	4½	5 8½	12 8 6	0 1 6—Sept. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	60		34 5 0	1 5 0—Sept. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	240		443 5 0	2 10 0—Feb. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	80	70 80	269 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	13½		0 19 6	0 2 0—Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £11	1 0 0	3 4s. 6d	3 4s. 6d	0 0 9	0 0 9—July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	31	28 30	0 13 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7¼ per cent.	— Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.	— Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	25		5 18 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	16½		5 8 0	1 0 0—June, 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	240		227 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead),Durham	300 0 0	180		142 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1861
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	360		767 0 0	7 0 0—Sept. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne*	128 17 6	510		633 10 0	7 0 0—Aug. 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	9½		0 2 6	0 2 6—Oct. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]*	29 10 0	75	64 66	90 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	27½	26¾ 27½	0 17 6	0 10 0—July, 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	67		77 10 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0—July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	—		20 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1861
2800	Foxdale (id.) [L.] [2560 £25 pd., 240 £15 pd.]†		35		64 12 7	1 12 0—Sept. 1861
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 14 0	0 3 0—Sept. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	4½	4½ 4½	7 13 6	0 5 0—Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	15½	14½ 15	1 0 0	0 10 0—July, 1861
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	5½	5 6	1 12 6	0 7 6—Sept. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	35⅞	34 36	14 10 0	2 0 0—June, 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		7 10 0	0 15 0—Sept. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	125		375 10 0	2 0 0—Aug. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	10½	10½ 10½	1 1 0	0 5 0—July, 1861
3000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	14		2 1 0	0 2 6—May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co.[L.], (id.),Wrexham	25 0 0	180		75 0 9	4 0 0—Aug. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14¼	14¼	14 7 11	0 7 0—June, 1861
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25		14 7 7	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols	1 6 6	2½		0 3 6	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth	2 3 4	5¾	5 5¼	0 2 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6		0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4½		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1½		0 6 6	0 0 9—Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	9½	8½ 9½	36 4 6	0 5 0—July, 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		7 10 0	2 10 0—April, 1861
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	435		449 10 0	55 0 0—May, 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 9 6	0 15 0—April, 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	41	40 42	60 15 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0—
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	305		356 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	30	32½ 35	102 10 0	1 0 0—April, 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	117½	112½ 117½	356 5 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	45		9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	36	34 36	484 0 0	0 15 0—May, 1861
9800	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston[S.E.]	4 10 0	18⅝		5 6 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	6½	6⅛ 6⅜	10 13 6	0 5 0—Oct. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	2½		0 13 6	0 3 0—Mar. 1860
372	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	20		7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		52 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	16	14 16	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	17		22 0 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	45	38 40	98 11 3	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	58	58 60	45 0 0	1 0 0—May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4½		0 14 0	0 2 0—May, 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cp.), Camborne[S.E.]*	47 10 0	335	315 325	315 0 0	7 0 0—Aug. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	87	85 90	574 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	80		929 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1861
2300	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated(cp.),Gwen.	30 0 0	30		16 0 0	— —Aug. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0—Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		10 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	7		8 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	2½	2¼ 2¾	1 8 0	0 4 0—July, 1861
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	45	41 43	69 0 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0—June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot[S.E.]†	8 0 0	14	13 14	54 7 6	0 10 0—Sept. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		280 13 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	58	57½ 58	41 17 6	2 12 6—Mar. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 3 6	1	⅝ ¾	20 3 0	0 2 6	—April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 15 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	—Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	—April, 1856
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	15 10 0	25		14 0 0	2 10 0	—Oct. 1860
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5½		0 4 0	0 4 0	—Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2 13 2	1	1¼	0 13 0	0 1 6	—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 5 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0	—Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	60	55 60	85 0 0	2 0 0	—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	120	110 115	2 10 0	2 10 0	—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 6 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39 2 6	25		16 7 6	1 10 0	—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	⅞ 1	0 13 6	0 2 0	—Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 15 0	¼		0 7 6	0 2 6	—Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	290		305 0 0	2 10 0	—Aug. 1858
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., id.)	4 0 0	5⅜	5⅜	1 0 8	0 3 3	—June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47 10 0	13	11 13	23 0 0	1 0 0	—July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	—Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	10		3 0 0	1 10 0	—July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 18 0	3½	3¾ 3⅞	2 16 0	0 2 6	—Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 6 0	1	1⅛	0 6 0	0 2 0	—Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	—June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	—Sept. 1858
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	17 0 0	18		157 0 0	4 0 0	—Sept. 1853
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	19 6 4	22	20 22½	33 10 0	1 0 0	—Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	11s.	9s. 11s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	—July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	—June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 7 0	¾	⅝	0 3 6	0 1 0	—Feb. 1858
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	⅛		0 5 9	0 1 0	—July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	16 15 0	34		33 1 9	0 10 0	—April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0	—Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2¼	2⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0	—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	2 4 0	8⅜	8¾ 9	1 12 0	0 7 6	—Nov. 1859
8000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	⅜		0 18 6	0 2 0	—July, 1860
345	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	—Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 13 0	6	7 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	—May, 1860
296	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	80	72 75	131 15 0	1 10 0	—Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	16½	15 16	43 15 0	1 0 0	—Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	13 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	—Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	3 9 0	⅜		2 12 6	0 2 6	—Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	130		265 0 0	5 0 0	—June, 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	37	35 37	97 12 0	1 0 0	—July, 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	0 5 0	—Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.	— Yearly.	
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3½		1 5 0	0 2 6	—Aug. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	24		18 5 0	1 0 0	—June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2½		0 8 0	0 2 0	—June, 1861
18000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7		8 6 2	0 3 4	—July, 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2½		0 18 9	0 1 6	—Aug. 1861
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜		0 9 6	0 1 6	—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	21s.		0 4 0	0 1 0	—July, 1861
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	40	42 43	43 5 0	2 10 0	—June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼		0 2 0	0 2 0	—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4 10 0	3½		15 per cent.	—May, 1859	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	1 0 0	—June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6	6 6½	1 16 6	0 4 0	—Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1¼		Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	1	1	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8⅛		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8⅛		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	¼		April, 1861
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1½		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1¼ 2	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1¼	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0	½		May, 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	¾		June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1½		April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅛		Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
80000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅜		Mar. 1860
45000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 5s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.		1½		
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
13000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	4 0 0	4¼		July, 1861
35435	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
60000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	14s.	10s. 12s.	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Alit-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]	2 8 6	2		June, 1861
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	14 0 0	14¾		Oct. 1861
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 19 6	4s.	2s. 4s.	July, 1861
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1½		
6000	Bickerton (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	3½		Sept. 1861
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2½		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	20	15 20	Feb. 1861
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	1½		June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Fiympton	1 0 0	1		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0	22s.		Jan. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (id.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 0 0	4¼		June, 1861
112	Bron-Haulog (id.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0	20		No call.
4000	Brookwood	1 5 0	3½		Mar. 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0	25	23 25	Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 7 0	4		Aug. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1 8 0	3⅛	⅛ 3⅜	Oct. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 5 0	1½		June, 1861
2448	Bwich (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	3⅜		Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	9		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 10 0	8	7 8	June, 1861
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	7 17 4	2¾	2¼ 2¾	Oct. 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	22 7 0	8½	8 8¼	Sept. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0	9		Mar. 1861
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	15		Sept. 1860
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7 0	26s.	24s. 26s.	May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	1 3 0	¾		June, 1861
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 19 6	2½		April, 1861
7000	Carrack Dewa	2 16 0	1		April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L.]	5 0 0	5		Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., id.) [L. £2¼]	0 10 0	8s. 6d.	9s.	Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0	12s.		Dec. 1860
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10 0	15s 6d.		
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0	1		Sept. 1860
4000	Clara United (sil.-ld.) [L. £3]	2 0 0	1¾		July, 1861
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	28 0 6	2	1½ 2	May, 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 7 0	4		June, 1861
2560	Colomendy (lead), near Mold	1 0 0	21s.		No call.
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 15 0	1¼		April, 1861
10000	Craigton (id.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	⅜		June, 1859
908	Crane (copper), Camborne	8 0 0	6½		July, 1861
30000	Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	4s.	3s. 4s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3	2¼ 3	No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	1		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	⅞		No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	2 4 0	2		Aug. 1861
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0	—		Dec. 1860
1024	Dale, North St Affordshire [L.]	1 0 0	18s.	¾ 1	Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 9 0	11s.		Mar. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 12 6	¾		May, 1861
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 11 6	¾		Aug. 1861
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	7½		Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0	2¾		June, 1860
5000	Dulta (tin), [2048 £⅝ pd., 2952 £¼ pd.]	—	—		
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	75 10 0	12		June, 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 16 8	1⅝	1⅝ 1¾	Sept. 1861
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L. £2]	0 10 0	1¼		Aug. 1861
6000	E. Bertha Con. (cop.), Tavist.	0 17 0	1⅜		July, 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	9s.		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 5 0	9¼	9¼ 9¾	June, 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 11 6	2		Sept. 1861
6000	East Damsel	—	—		
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 13 6	2⅛	1⅞ 2⅛	Sept. 1861
4000	East Fowey (cop.) [L. 50s.]	1 5 0	1½		June, 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 16 6	42s.	38s. 40s.	July, 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	6 10 6	¾	¾ 1	Oct. 1861
12000	East Mona (cop., &c.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	—		May, 1861
8000	East Polberro, St. Agnes	0 5 0	⅛		May, 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 3 5	—		June, 1861
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		June, 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 12 0	1½	1⅛	Sept. 1861
1122	East Seton, Camborne	0 2 0	—		May, 1861
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	60 0 0	52		June, 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	7 14 7	3¼	3 3¼	Sept. 1861
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	3 10 0	2		July, 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 7 0	2		July, 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 4 0	3½	3¼ 3½	Nov. 1859
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow	5 16 6	1¼		Sept. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 5 0	2½		Aug. 1860
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 5 0	14s.		June, 1861
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	22 0 0	24		June, 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 8 6	⅛		July, 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 12 0	⅛		June, 1861
1024	Gelliffowiler (id.), Holywell	0 2 6	5s. 6d.		June, 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 11 0	⅛		Sept. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]	2			July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	2 12 6	2		Oct. 1861
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Briggan	3 7 0	2¼		June, 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	1 10 0	⅝		Sept. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 4 0	1⅞	1⅝	June, 1861
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		Mar. 1861
4000	Gt. No. Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	2 17 6	2⅝		Aug. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfit.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 7 0	1¾	1⅛ 1¼	June, 1860
47000	Gt. Tregune Con. [40,000 £¼, 7000 £¼ pd.]	—	—		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 14 0	¾		Aug. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	14 1 2	—		July, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	5 8 0	¾	⅛ ¾	July, 1861
6000	Gt. Wh.